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LIQUOR TRADE ISSUE IN PANAMA ZONE REACHES A CLIMAX

Fight Against Rules Imposed by
United States Commanding
Officer Constitutes but One
Phase of a Large Question

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone.—The fight being waged by the liquor interests of Panama against the regulations imposed by the commanding general of the United States troops on the Isthmus to keep the soldiers and sailors out of Panama and Colon, has brought to a climax an acute phase of a very large question. This question is whether the Isthmus is to become a center of moral offense to the large number of transients, as well as of the steadily increasing population on the banks of the canal. Some one put it, "Is Panama to become another Port Said?"

The liquor trade, as well as commercialized vice, has been keenly awake to the possible profits to their business from the peculiar situation of Panama with reference to its immense prospective development as a maritime center. Not only has it been expected that passengers and crews from the steady stream of passing ships would pay toll to their trade, but that Panama and Colon would become important distributing centers for importing liquors. The war has illustrated this point in a striking way. When merchants in the ports of adjoining countries would run short of stocks, they would often cable orders to the Isthmus in preference to sending them to the United States, because of the time saved. The Isthmian merchants would then in turn replenish their stocks from the states, which it was comparatively easy to do, because of the relatively large number of ships coming to the canal. A large warehouse business is, therefore, in the process of being built up on the Isthmus now. This applies particularly to the liquor trade, since the goods are so much less perishable than many classes of foodstuffs.

A number of foreign liquor interests are involved in this situation. Before the war, the German and Austrian liquor houses did a big business here. Many of the most active wholesale and retail liquor dealers and saloon keepers were Germans or Austrians. While most of these men left in time, or were interned, some of them are still found hanging around the resorts of the two cities, although most of them are naturalized Americans, or are hyphenates.

The Spanish liquor interests have also been important, and are still extremely active. The Spanish Consul in one of the terminal cities is an importer of Spanish liquors. The Spanish line of steamers from Barcelona, calling at Colon monthly, derives a large part of its revenue from this carrying trade. There is a considerable Spanish financial influence in real estate, and in general business circles here, which is more or less allied with these liquor interests.

The British liquor interests are also considerable, although their business suffered sharply because of the war. But these British liquor merchants with their connections in Great Britain naturally expect to get the lion's share of what the Germans formerly had, and they are therefore not a little concerned over the present attitude of the United States Government, and over the possibility of what Panama may do either voluntarily or at the instance of the United States.

The British Government has a large and well-equipped diplomatic and consular staff in both Panama and Colon. Probably more than half of the residents of the Canal Zone and of Panama and Colon are British subjects. There is a large British financial interest here, especially in banking circles. And British holdings in real estate are also a respectable part of the whole. Of course, the preponderating proportion of the crews of vessels transiting the canal will also be British. The influence, therefore, of one way or another of British opinion and of British interests, upon the liquor question on the Isthmus is a weighty factor.

There is a large and flourishing Italian colony here, but its members are more devoted to real estate, to merchant tailoring, and to general merchandise, than to the liquor business. This is also true, in a general way, of the French colony.

Many who would not like to see soldiers cut out from the novel sights in the American tropics, and the other interesting scenes at the Canal terminals, as a break in the monotony in their long voyage, which would be the case if they should be forbidden to disembark on the ground of the wide-open condition of Panama and Colon, have expressed the desire that the Panamanian Government would close the saloons and resorts, while troops were in port; but this has not yet been done. It is estimated that 150,000 troops returning to New Zealand and Australia will be passing the Canal during the early part of next year. The Australians and New Zealanders are also among the best paid of the British troops, and have shown themselves to be liberal spenders. As they spend very much more for other articles than liquor when on shore, it is evident that it is a consequence of the demoralization of the part of the men who insist on patronizing the resorts, the officers of ships arriving in the future should

curtail shore privileges, the trade of the two cities will suffer sharply because of the selfish influence of the liquor interests.

This problem is, therefore, more than merely local in its importance, and in the light of the future growth of this community ought not to be neglected by those who wish to see the influence of the Canal community exerted on the side of decency, sobriety, and the welfare of the residents of the Isthmus and the large traveling public alike.

STIRRING ADDRESS TO AMERICAN NAVY

Admiral Beatty Takes Leave of
United States Battle Squad-
ron—Thanks It for Share
in Greatest Naval Victory

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Admiral Sir David Beatty, commander-in-chief of the Grand Fleet, delivered the following address on board the United States battleship New York on Dec. 1, before the detachment of the American sixth battle squadron from the Grand Fleet:

"I could not let the sixth battle squadron go without coming on board the New York and saying something of what I feel at this moment of your departure. I had intended to ask Admiral Rodman to permit me to say something to the representatives of all ships of the sixth battle squadron on board his flagship, but the exigencies of the service did not permit me. Therefore as Admiral Rodman has said, what I say to you I hope you will promulgate to your comrades in other ships and also to your comrades of the Atlantic Fleet."

"What I say I hope you will understand comes from the heart, not only my heart but the hearts of your comrades of the Grand Fleet. I want first of all to thank you, Admiral Rodman, the captains, officers and ships' companies of this magnificent squadron for the wonderful cooperation and loyalty you have given me and my admirals and the assistance you have given us in every duty you had to undertake. The support which you have shown is that of true comradeship, and in time of stress that is worth a very great deal. As somebody said the other day, 'the fighting is now over; the talking is now going to begin'; therefore I do not want to keep you here any longer, but I want to congratulate you for having been present upon a day unsurpassed in the naval annals of the world."

"I know quite well that you as well as all your British comrades were bitterly disappointed at not being able to give effect to that efficiency you have so much maintained. It was a most disappointing day; it was a pitiful day to see those great ships coming in like sheep being headed by dogs to their fold without an effort on anybody's part; but it was a day everybody could be proud of. I have received messages from several people offering sympathy to the Grand Fleet, and my answer, 'We do not want sympathy; we want recognition of the fact that the prestige of the Grand Fleet stood so high that it was sufficient to cause the enemy to surrender without striving at all.'"

"I know you have certain misgivings, and when the sixth battle squadron became part of the Grand Fleet, those misgivings were doubly strengthened and I knew then they would throw up their hands. Apparently the sixth battle squadron was the straw that broke the camel's back. However, the disappointment that the Grand Fleet was unable to strike their blow for the freedom of the world is counteracted by the fact that it was their prestige alone that brought about this achievement."

"During the last 12 months you have been with us we have learned to know each other very well. We learned to respect each other. I want you to take back the message to the Atlantic Fleet that you have left a very warm place in the hearts of the Grand Fleet, which cannot be filled until you come back or send another squadron to represent you. You have given us a sample of the Atlantic fleet which, I think, the Atlantic fleet, efficient as it is, will find it very hard to reproduce. I understand you are to get leave. After that you have the duty to perform of bringing your President to these waters; and then you will return to your own shores; and I hope that in the sunshine, which Admiral Rodman tells me always shines there, you will not forget your comrades of the mist, and your pleasant associations of the North Sea. This is a queer place, as you found, but you were not the first to find it out. There was a great explorer, Marco Polo who after traveling over the world for 30 years one day found himself in the North Sea and then went home and went to bed, and did not travel any more."

"I trust it will not have the same effect on any of you; but I can say that those of you whom I have seen during the last 12 months seem to have improved in many ways. If it is possible, and I think the North Sea has a health-giving quality which must be put against all the bad points of which it has so many."

"I thank you again, again and again, for the great part the sixth battle squadron has played in bringing about the greatest naval victory in history. I hope you will give this message to your comrades: 'Come back soon.' Good-bye and good luck!"

MONROE DOCTRINE FOR WORLD URGED

Senator Knox, in Outlining a
Proposed League of Nations,
Declares Menace to Europe Is
Also a Menace to America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In a prepared address delivered on the floor of the Senate on Wednesday, Senator P. C. Knox of Pennsylvania, former Secretary of State, declared that the time has come for the United States to issue a formal declaration of policy with regard to its future role in controversies involving European nations. This declaration, he said, should be a counterpart and supplementary to the Monroe Doctrine—"a declaration that a menace to the liberty of Europe is a menace to America, and that America will consult her friends and prepare for action if ever such menace shall arise again."

Had such a declaration of policy, based on community of interest as between the guardians of world civilization, been made by the United States prior to 1914, Germany, Senator Knox asserted, would never have dared to break the peace of the world. Senator Knox's speech is generally regarded as the most important contribution hitherto made by any senator to the discussion of the proposed League of Nations.

The outstanding feature of the situation, as far as the Senate is concerned, is the lack of unanimity which prevails as to what should be the policy of the United States Government in future controversies. Opinion is really in a state of flux, and nothing like crystallization is expected until such time as the President and the allied chiefs have reached some definite agreement regarding a League of Nations as to exactly what it means, what obligations it entails, what sanction is to be provided to enforce the decrees of a tribunal, and how its institution will clash with the doctrine of "self-determination" and national sovereignty.

Three groups can be clearly distinguished in the Senate. Division is not along party lines. A certain section of the Senate is ready in advance to support any League of Nations that is approved by the President. Another section believes that the United States should, after the settlement of immediate terms, revert to its former policy of isolation, and is positively opposed to a League of Nations in any shape or form.

The third element holds that the formation of such a league is empirical and may be chimerical, and therefore argues its consideration should be postponed until the issues between the Central Powers and the Allies are settled. This last is the contention of Senator Knox—who, like other prominent senators, believes that the best guarantee of the peace of the world is to be found in the solidification of the friendship and understanding between the United States and the Allies.

In addressing the Senate on Wednesday, Senator Knox was speaking on his resolution, introduced on Dec. 3, and submitted to the Foreign Relations Committee. The resolution would put the Senate on record as in favor of postponing the discussion of a League of Nations until the "comparatively simple issues" between the Allies and the Central Powers are settled, and the "world restored to a state of peace. The committee has been unable to come to a decision on the resolution, and the views on it appear to be evenly divided.

Senator Knox declared that it would be unwise to drag the question of a League of Nations into the Peace Conference, and the "agitated days" following a great war should not be seized upon to saddle the country with a policy it has not examined and which is no necessary part of the making of peace."

"It is no longer possible, he said, for this country to follow the wise teachings of the fathers. 'Here is the road we have traveled. The United States of America slowly, but in the end very clearly, perceived that a menace of Europe by the domination of aggressive military power was, in this Nineteenth Century, a menace also to the safety of this nation. America manifested this perception by throwing its entire power into the scales to join in the suppression of that menace of Europe by military imperialism.'"

is of an international order founded upon power. The victorious Allies have in this war placed invincible power at the service of justice and good faith. We have seen the glorious result. Where would justice and good faith and civilization be today if those powers had not leagued together to vindicate them? Are justice and good faith so sure to prevail in a heterogeneous, experimental league of all nations, hastily created now, that we are ready to surrender our national conscience to such a league? Can we create a league with a purer conscience or higher ideals than the one called into existence by the German attack? Wise policy as opposed to shallow empiricism, would seem to counsel us to solidify and build upon what we have tried rather than to plunge headlong into a universal experiment."

"We have now passed," he declared, "from a dangerous balance of power to a beneficent league of the trustees of civilization. The English-speaking people and our principal allies formed a real league and they have enforced peace and saved civilization. This league we have stands ready to enforce the conditions of peace."

STEP TO PREVENT RED FLAG DISPLAY

Senator New of Indiana, in
Measure Similar to That in
House, Proposes Penalty for
Use of Bolshevik Symbol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A bill designed to prevent the display of the red flag anywhere in the United States was introduced in the Senate on Wednesday by Senator Harry S. New, Republican, of Indiana. Representative H. Z. Osborne, Republican, of California, introduced a similar bill recently in the House of Representatives. The purpose of both bills is the same, namely, to prevent, by fine and imprisonment, such a display of the red flag as recently led to clashes in New York and Chicago.

Congress is strongly alive to the danger of permitting the symbol of Bolshevism and anarchy to be paraded with impunity, and it is regarded as nothing less than a disgrace that the red flag should be waved side by side with the Stars and Stripes. While Congress is not at all disposed to infringe upon the freedom of individual citizens, it is being appointed by the government to consider and report upon the problem and the best way of solving it.

"In introducing the bill prohibiting the display of the red flag," said Senator New, "I believe that I am reflecting the desire and sentiment of the overwhelming majority of the American people. All genuine Americans realize that there is not room in this country for two flags, and the sooner we go on record in favor of the display of the American flag and only the American flag, the better it will be for the nation. The red flag movement in this country is nothing less than a sacrilege upon the sacred memory of our boys who have given their lives on the battlefields of France. If the war has taught us anything, it should have taught us to appreciate and value our American citizenship, and the man who raises any other flag than the American flag, in my opinion, is nothing less than a traitor to his country."

"I am told that there may be some question of the constitutionality of such a law as I propose. It seems to me, however, that if we can legislate regarding the display of the American flag, we can also legislate as to what flags shall be displayed with the American flag, and by the same token we can legislate as to what flags shall not be displayed with it. Laws and regulations concerning the display of the American flag have always been regarded as valid, and my bill simply places further restrictions around the American flag which we love so well and which stands as the emblem of our government."

Red Flag Ordinance Repeal

NEW YORK, New York.—The seven Socialist members of the Board of Aldermen have introduced a resolution for the repeal of the ordinance against the red flag. Upon the tabling of the resolution, the Socialists began a policy of obstructing, so far as possible much of the work of the board.

NEW AMBASSADOR PRESENTS LETTERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday).—John W. Davis, the new American Ambassador, attended by the personnel of the United States Embassy, presented his letters of credence to the King at Buckingham Palace this morning. He was accompanied by Irwin Laughlin, Butler Wright, Vice-Admiral Sims, Colonel Slocomb and F. M. Gunther.

Later, Mr. and Mrs. Davis lunched with the King and Queen.

DEMAND MADE FOR REPUBLIC IN SPAIN

Señor Lerroux Makes Strong Plea
for New Form of Government
in Speech at Barcelona—Joins
Forces With the Catalans

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Wednesday).—The first results of the new understanding between the Catalan autonomists and the Republicans have been manifested in a demonstration held at Barcelona, at which Señor Lerroux, Republican leader, made a strong speech in which he called for a great and immediate effort toward the establishment of a republic in Spain. He declared that the Republicans expected the Socialists and Syndicalists to support them, but disclaimed all connection with Bolshevism.

Public feeling has been much aroused and at Barcelona where crowds filled the streets and disturbances were feared, guards charged the people and there were some casualties. At Bilbao also, there have been demonstrations in favor of autonomy for Viscaya, and here also there have been disturbances and crowds have had to be dispersed by the military.

The government is now applying itself vigorously to checking all these tendencies toward rioting and severe measures are to be taken if necessary. The sittings of the Cortes have been suspended. In various quarters sympathetic to the demands of Catalanism there is some reaction of feeling upon the ground that Señor Cambó behaved too impulsively in calling the Catalan deputies from the Chamber before ascertaining what the government was prepared to do.

Count de Romanones, who says that recent affairs have affected him much more as Foreign Minister than as Premier, is showing great strength in the crisis, maintaining that no solution to the Catalan problem is possible outside of the monarchy.

A new circumstance of great interest is that Señor Cambó has been summoned to the palace and has had a long interview with the King. Since then it has been persistently rumored that there is likelihood of an arrangement with the Catalonians by which a new Coalition Government will be formed, in which Catalonians and Republicans will collaborate with the Romanist Liberals. It is also stated that the Catalonians will be given a majority in the extra-parliamentary commission that is being appointed by the government to consider and report upon the problem and the best way of solving it.

Lady Willington, wife of the Governor, accompanied by leading officers and citizens, met the parties as they landed, Lady Willington shaking hands and welcoming each man. After the repatriated prisoners had been crowned with garlands, the parties were taken in motor cars through the city and were heartily cheered by large and enthusiastic crowds.

QUEEN OF NORWAY IN ENGLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The Queen of Norway, with the Crown Prince Olaf, arrived yesterday to spend Christmas with the royal family at Sandringham.

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WAGE PROFITEERING CHARGED BY WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Michigan.—Women conductors of the Detroit United Railway, who face the loss of their positions on Jan. 1, 1919, owing to opposition from the unionized male carmen, are claiming that the trouble over men wanting their places back is from men who jumped from the traction service to high wages in munition plants. This class are called wage profiteers by the women conductors, who are seeking public support in their fight to remain in the service.

In connection with their efforts to retain their positions, the women have appealed to the Wayne County Equal Suffrage League and this organization has passed resolutions asking the Street Railway Men's Association to reconsider its action in regard to women conductors. The union is, moreover, asked to admit women to membership.

The women are refusing to relinquish their places without a fight on the ground that there are plenty of places for the men who really went to war.

KANSAS CONTEST ON SCHOOLS COMING

Effort to Be Made in the Legislature to Compel All of Them
to Teach the Common School
Branches in English Tongue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kansas.—One of the big contests in the coming Kansas Legislature will be the fight to compel the parochial and sectarian schools of the State to teach all common school branches in English. There are a considerable number of parochial, private and sectarian schools in the State and many of these use other languages than English in teaching.

At the beginning of the present school year, W. D. Ross, state superintendent of public instruction, acting under authority of the Attorney-General, notified all the Kansas school boards that the public school houses could not be used for carrying on parochial school work in whatever language the English language was taught. A state law requires that English be used exclusively in all the public schools of the State.

In some communities a custom had grown up of the school boards holding a term of public school wherein the regular school work was carried on in English. Then the teacher would be dismissed and the church would establish a parochial school in the public school building, and the church doctrines would be taught and the school conducted in whatever language might be the most common in the community. The state school authorities ruled against the use of the public school buildings for such purposes, and directed that these parochial schools could no longer be held, particularly where a foreign language was taught and where much stress might be laid on churches, doctrines and creeds.

S. M. Brewster, Attorney-General, and W. D. Ross, superintendent of schools, have both asked that the Legislature, which meets in January, enact a law requiring that all common school branches should be taught in English in this State. This would apply to all the parochial, private and sectarian schools, and would require these schools to follow exactly the courses of study prescribed for all the children in the grades below high school, and both public and denominational schools would have the same courses of study taught in the same language throughout the common school year.

SOVIETS CONTROL BERLIN EXECUTIVE, PENDING ELECTION

Chancellor Tells First Session of
Workers' Congress They Shall
Regulate Provisional Govern-
ment Till Assembly Meets

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—A Berlin message states that at the opening on Monday of the Imperial Congress of Workers' and Soldiers' Councils in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, Herr Ebert, the Chancellor, made a speech in which he said that until the meeting of the National Assembly and democratic Provisional Government, the union of workers and soldiers from all parts of Germany would guarantee an undivided Germany and safeguard the unity among the people and in the government for the next few weeks.

There would be in future only one legal state in Germany, and this was the will of the entire German people. The mailed fist rule had brought them to their ruin, and they would no longer tolerate such rule from any quarter. Democracy and the national assembly formed a lasting guarantee for the final overcoming of arbitrary rule. The German people's republic would then have a happy future.

Herr Leinert, a Majority Socialist, Herr Seegel, an Independent Socialist, and Herr Cromola, representing the western front soldiers, were elected presidents.

The Bavarian delegates then moved a resolution inviting Dr. Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, who had done such extraordinary service to the revolution, to the congress as guests with a voice in the deliberations. The resolution was received with laughter and rejected by a large majority.

Herr Müller, presenting the Berlin executive council's report, said that the council regarded itself as merely provisional, and the idea of desiring to exercise dictatorship over the Empire had never occurred to it. Herr Müller was here interrupted by a representative of the crowd of Spartacus supporters demonstrating outside, who handed in the Spartacus group's demands. The document stated at least 250,000 workers demanded the creation of a united Socialist republic and the vesting of entire power in the hands of the Soviets.

The central council's executive, it continued, must be the highest organ of the Legislature and executive with power to depose and appoint the imperial authorities, and the people's commissioners. Herr Ebert and Herr Haase must be removed. The document further demanded immediate measures for the protection of the revolution, the disarming of the counter-revolution, and the formation of a Red Guard, and said that the proletariat of the world should be invited to establish a socialist world republic.

The president, Herr Leinert, replied that the congress took cognizance of these demands, and would decide upon them during its deliberations.

Herr Müller then continued his speech, admitting that blunders had been made, but that the executive council's goodwill was not to be doubted. If the Soviets fell, he added, the achievements of the revolution would fall with them.

A telegram was received from a representative of the Italian Socialist organ, Avanti, sending fraternal greetings of international solidarity.

Herr Dittman pointed out that even the representatives of the old régime unreservedly acknowledge that, apart from the Social Democrats, there was no one in Germany fit to take over the government.

He said that Dr. Sol's resignation had been accepted, and that Herr Kantaky, who was charged with the examination of the Foreign Office archives, reported that he could find no trace of any documents having been destroyed.

A second motion to admit Dr. Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg having been again rejected by an overwhelming majority, the Congress adjourned until the following day.

Berlin Elections

Herr Ebert Makes Plea for Strong
National Government

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The Admiralty issues per wireless press a German Government wireless message which states that Sunday saw the first beginnings of the election fight in Berlin. All the large parties, including those recently formed, held strongly attended mass meetings.

The Majority Socialist meeting in Zirkus Busch was addressed by some 4000 people and attended by Herr Ebert, who was greeted with prolonged applause which assumed the character of a demonstration.

Herr Ebert declared it was duty of the Imperial Congress of the German Soviets, due to meet on the following day, to guarantee the outcome of the revolution and to draw a thick dividing line against increasing attempts to cripple by violence the state and communal administrations. The Socialist Republic demands unity and ordered administration, and the government must have freedom of movement. The Social Democrats in the

state administration were determined, he declared, to face the congress with a decision, and, if it were not made possible for them to conduct affairs as they judged necessary, they would not hesitate to draw their own inferences.

The government must not be a fifth wheel on the cart. It must have strength to execute its measures. The new national defense also served that purpose, and was also necessary in order to assure the National Assembly.

Amid stormy approval, Herr Ebert declared that the Social Democrats in the state administration stand and fall with the National Assembly and are firmly determined to break down with the utmost energy any attempt to interfere with it.

He had come to the conclusion, he added, that the elections for the National Assembly could be fixed four weeks earlier without violating any rights or interests.

The meeting then adopted a resolution urgently requesting the Imperial Congress of Soviets to fix Jan. 19 as the date for elections, and similar resolutions were adopted at two further meetings which Herr Scheide-mann and Herr Landsberg respectively addressed.

The party formed by the left wing of the former National Liberal Party, and hitherto an independent group of the Democratic Union, also organized eight mass meetings which were similarly overcrowded. Dr. Dernburg, Frederick Naumann, Herr Fishbeck and Herr von Gordon were among the speakers at these, and all the meetings adopted a resolution declaring that they supported the Ebert-Haase Government in its efforts to maintain order and to return as quickly as possible to lawful conditions, but protested sharply against the unnecessary delaying of the convening of a National Assembly, and against the toleration of efforts which endanger the unity of the state and Empire.

They also protested against the absence of emphatic opposition to the mismanagement of the finances and disregard of the laws concerning freedom of individuals and speech, and specially expected the government to make use determinedly of its power to put an end to a certain group's rule of violence, which endangered the government's prestige by trying to bring about the enemy's entry and endanger domestic cohesion, rendered possible today only by the faithful cooperation of the official classes.

Von Mackensen's Internment

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—A Budapest message states that von Mackensen has ordered his entire army to lay down its arms, and he and his staff have taken up quarters in Hungary, von Mackensen having declared himself unwilling to leave Hungary until all the German soldiers had done so.

The Az Est states that von Mackensen has been interviewed by the Hungarian Government's orders.

New Title for Liberal Party

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Tuesday).—A Berlin wireless message states that the central committee of the former National Liberal Party decided on Dec. 15 to dissolve the present party, but to maintain the party organization under the new name of the German National Party, which includes the right wing of the National Liberals, the left wing having joined the German Democratic Party.

Rhine Traffic Resumed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. THE HAGUE, Holland (Tuesday).—An official announcement states that the Dutch consul at Düsseldorf has telegraphed to the Foreign Affairs Department that navigation on the Rhine under the Dutch flag, which has been hampered by difficulties in Germany since the allied occupation, has now been resumed.

French Stamps in Alsace

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—A Berlin message states that from Dec. 16, the post and telegraph offices in Alsace-Lorraine will no longer accept German money, and only French postage stamps will be sold.

Election Results in Anhalt

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—At the congress of German Soviets on Monday, the president announced that the elections to the National Assembly in the free state of Anhalt had resulted in the return of 22 Social Democrats, 12 Democrats and two Conservatives, elected on a basis of proportional representation.

In Mecklenburg, two Socialists, 16 Liberals, three Handicraftsmen, and one representative of the Peasants League were returned.

The Berlin message states that in Anhalt, the Socialist Party obtained 92,229 votes, non-Socialist Democrats 54,447, the Conservative People's Party 9252, and the Bourgeoisie 3349.

Fighting in Hungary

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—A Budapest message states that the Minister of War has dissolved the general staff, and meanwhile the Rumanian troops have crossed the Narosha, near Branniska, and 300 Czech troops have entered Deutschendorf. In the former case the Hungarian troops were subsequently instructed to avoid superfluous conflict.

In the case of the Czechs, the Hungarian Government commissary at Kaschau announced his resolve to oppose the Czech advance by force, and the Hungarian troops have been ordered to occupy the line of demarcation.



Hotel Murat

Residence of Prince Murat in the Rue Monceau, Paris, which has been reserved for President Wilson's use during his residence in the French capital.

tion, while storm troops from Hungary brought up machine guns during the night. The Hungarian Government has protested against what it claims to be breaches of the armistice.

Reichstag Meeting Deferred

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday).—Herr Fehrenbach, president of the Reichstag, who recently prepared to summon that body, has informed the deputies that now that the armistice has been prolonged, and the preliminary peace negotiations postponed, there is no reason for the Reichstag to meet at present.

Meanwhile the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger considers that the first day's proceeding of the Imperial Congress of German Soviets showed "there is a great majority in favor of a National Assembly, and the debates made it probable that Jan. 19 will be the date chosen for the election of an Assembly."

Karlsbad Claims Independence

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday).—A Vienna message states that the town council of Karlsbad, which is reported as occupied by the Czech troops, has sent a petition to President Wilson requesting that, in view of its international character, Karlsbad be recognized as an independent republic under American protection.

DISTINCTION FOR SIR HENRY WILSON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Wednesday).—In recognition of his distinguished service in connection with the war, General Sir Henry Wilson, chief of the Imperial General Staff, has been promoted to be an additional member of the military division, first class, of Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

General Sir Henry Wilson was made chief of the Imperial General Staff at the beginning of the present year, and is an Irishman who graduated with honors from the staff college in 1894. He saw service with the Rifle Brigade in 1886, and went out to the Boer War as brigade-major under Sir Redvers Buller. Later he was appointed to the staff of Lord Roberts, whom he helped to wind up the business of the war at the War Office. He was for some time commandant of the Staff College at Camberley. Later he became director of military operations, and was invaluable to Lord Haldane in organizing the expeditionary force which comprised the "contemptible little army."

CANADIAN INDEMNITY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau. TORONTO, Ontario.—The National Labor Council of Canada has sent a letter to David Lloyd George, Premier of Great Britain, reading in part: "Having in view the sacrifice and expenditure which Canada has willingly made, we cannot concede that any terms which may be imposed upon the Central Powers will be satisfactory unless Canada is allowed to impose an ample indemnity. The council is led to believe that the unanimous opinion of Canadian labor is that those who have been responsible for the unspeakable outrages which have been committed, must be brought to justice and punished as they deserve. It earnestly urges that you keep this in view when Canadian interests are being considered at the Peace Conference."

TORONTO POLICE STRIKE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau. TORONTO, Ontario.—The action of the Toronto police commissioners in summarily dismissing 12 constables because, it is stated, of their connection with the Police Union, has created a serious situation in the city, 400 members of the force having walked out in sympathy with the dismissed members. Leaders of the various unions regard the act as a direct challenge to the trade unionists and organized labor generally, and unless the matter is immediately adjusted a general strike is expected.

LIMBURG DISPUTE AFFECTS MINISTRY

Cabinet Crisis in Holland Reported to Have Developed in Consequence of Allowing Germans to Cross Dutch Territory

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. PARIS, France (Wednesday).—In spite of official denial, Le Matin's correspondent at The Hague asserts that the resignation of the Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs may be expected as a result of the complaisance shown to Germans in allowing the retreating German armies to pass through Dutch Limburg.

The action of the Foreign Minister has resulted in complications.

Reply to Belgian Demand

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Wednesday).—A Reuter interview with Professor Van Hamel on the subject of the Belgian Foreign Minister's statement to the Belgian La Métropole regarding foreign policy is reproduced in that paper. Professor Van Hamel, who is editor of the Amsterdam Mercur, is entirely opposed to the cession of the Dutch territory, which would, he says, give rise to permanent friction between Belgium and Holland, while it is to the interest of Europe, and particularly of Great Britain, that they should live amicably together and continue to fulfill their historic mission, which is to form a barrier against continental imperialism. Zealand is extremely Dutch, states Professor Van Hamel. Even in 1815, when Belgium and Holland were united, its character was recognized, for, in spite of its geographical situation, it was declared to belong to the Zealand province, and not to Belgian Flanders.

Professor Van Hamel is alive to the Belgian grievances on the subject of the Scheldt navigation difficulties, most of which, in war-time, can be solved, he thinks, without having recourse to annexation. The greatest prudence is necessary for the solution of this question, he says, but a stipulation might be possible providing for the entrance of war vessels into the Scheldt for the defense of Belgian independence.

But it must not be forgotten that in lifting the embargo on the passage of war vessels, Holland would run a serious risk of becoming a war theater, following on the measures the enemy might take to offset the fleet's operations.

Professor Van Hamel is further of the opinion that Belgium has no just claim to put forward for any part of Dutch Limburg, where the population is also entirely Dutch in sentiment, and where, moreover, Holland possesses her sole coal mines. Whatever Belgian grievances are, he continues, relative to the use of railway lines for German transit, the Limburg enclave was, at the beginning of the war, an effective obstacle to German advance, preventing Belgium being invaded on a larger scale, and more rapidly than was the case.

The interests of Great Britain lie in the direction of the existence of an independent Belgium, and in avoiding all measures which would embitter the Dutch people and tend to make them look towards a future German republic.

Treaty Violation Alleged

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Wednesday).—M. Lemonnier of L'Independant Belge, commenting editorially on the question of Dutch neutrality, points out that Holland's action in allowing the German troops passage through Dutch Limburg is a violation of Article 5 of the Hague Convention, which forbids neutrals to allow the passage of belligerent soldiers through its territory.

"It is surprising," continues the paper, "that our army did not follow the enemy, who was allowed to escape by that route. Does honor only exist for Belgium? The war is not finished. Only an armistice exists. The situation of the Belgian Army, backed against Dutch Limburg, appears dangerous to us. If we were to retreat

and take the road followed yesterday by the Germans, we should share the fate of our 35,000 compatriots interned in Holland. If we make the difficult movement in order to turn Dutch Limburg, the German Army, which is not burdened with our scruples, and which is excused from having any by the Dutch Government, will march directly on Tongres, Hasselt, Brussels, and Antwerp.

The Dutch frontier is a barricade for Belgium. It is the means of access for the Huns from over the Rhine. Reviewing the attitude of Holland during the whole course of the war, the paper asks what is the agreement which binds the Nassau dynasty to that of the Hohenzollerns, and declares that the territory of Dutch Limburg, trodden by the German troops, should be immediately occupied by the Belgian Army.

Provisioning of Belgium

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. BRUSSELS, Belgium (Wednesday).—Under the name of the Revictualing Committee of the Liberated North, the functions of the revictualing committee, which operated during the enemy occupation, will continue in close collaboration with the committee for the relief of Belgium. The supply of meat and cereals will be the work of the Ministry of Food Supplies, the military commissariat being responsible for the transport of provisions.

ENEMY PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau. NEW YORK, New York.—The Alien Property Custodian's Bureau is the greatest trust company in the United States, being engaged in 31,000 business enterprises which require the maintenance of 25,900 separate trust accounts, according to Francis P. Garvan, head of the legal department of the New York office. Mr. Garvan said that the real cause of the war lay in the attempt of the commercial interests of Germany, which had long been a part of the military class, to gain control of the commerce of the world. Relating some of the bureau's experiences in fighting the spy and propaganda systems of Germany, Mr. Garvan told of one lumber concern which owned a large property in Florida, including a fine harbor near the Panama Canal, which possessed dock facilities for the largest ships, with concrete landings both large and strong enough to serve as emplacements for the heaviest sort of guns. This harbor, which controlled the Panama Canal, the bureau turned over to the Emergency Fleet Corporation. A Pittsburgh concern, he said, made bids on all construction work to be done in the United States merely to get the blueprints of such work to send to Berlin. German chemical concerns, Mr. Garvan added, spent millions in securing patents in the United States and in bribing employees of American houses in order to obtain information as to their progress.

NEW POWER ASKED FOR PAN-AMERICAN UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau. NEW YORK, New York.—Talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, John Barrett, Director-General of the Pan-American Union, advocated a plan to be worked out by the Pan-American Conference under which the men who sit at the table of the Pan-American Union in Washington, with only advisory power, shall have power to initiate action.

This would imply authority to summon before the union any two countries that had difficulties for consultation about them, and it would also imply authority to ask the other countries represented in the union to lend their help at deliberation and mediation. Ultimately, such a plan means an agreement between the nations concerned; that is to say, a treaty which they will all sign, so that if two countries get into controversy, the union can call upon the countries before they go to war, and can at the same time call upon the other countries to support its effort."

PRESIDENT CONFERS WITH COMMANDER

Remainder of President Wilson's French Visit to Be Informal—Conferences With British Statesmen Reported Arranged

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Henceforward, according to President Wilson's request, his stay will cease to have an official character. Following on Marshal Foch's interview with the President during which details of the President's visit to the front were discussed, President Wilson and President Poincaré were entertained at dinner by Mr. W. A. Sharp, the United States Ambassador.

Among the guests were the allied ambassadors, presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, French Minister of Foreign Affairs and Marine, American delegates to the Peace Conference and Marshals Joffre and Poch.

Meanwhile the Echo de Paris' forecast of immediate events in Paris includes the holding of very important conversations between allied statesmen for the purpose in some measure of clearing the ground previous to the meeting of the preliminary Peace Conference early in January at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Interview With Marshal Foch

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Marshal Foch called on President Wilson on Tuesday evening and had an interview with him lasting about half an hour.

Swiss Interview Forecasted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. PARIS, France (Wednesday).—It is stated in the press that a meeting will take place between President Wilson and Dr. Gustave Ador, new President of the Swiss Confederation.

OFFICIALS PLEAD FOR ARSENAL WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau. WATERTOWN, Massachusetts.—Following the discharge of 1000 workers at the United States Government arsenal here on Wednesday and the prospective discharge of 3000 more in a short time, because the arsenal has no order on hand, the Governor of Massachusetts and the Mayor of Boston have wired to the Secretary of War urging that arrangements be made that will work less hardship to the employees. The capacity of the arsenal was recently increased by the erection of new buildings and installation of new equipment, representing a total expenditure of \$12,000,000. A total of 5000 men have been employed there in recent months, though the plant employed less than 1000 before the war.

CHARGE AGAINST ITALIANS DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Italian Embassy on Wednesday gave out the following statement: "American newspapers have published a communication received from abroad to the effect that the Italian troops had abused the power invested in them under the terms of the armistice, and that, in consequence Pola was occupied by the United States squadron in the Adriatic. The Italian Embassy is authorized to state that this news is absolutely false and is spread in order to create an unfavorable impression in the allied countries against Italy."

CONFIDENCE IN M. VENIZELOS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau. NEW YORK, New York.—The confidence of the Greek people in Premier Venizelos was expressed during the patriotic demonstrations attending the reopening of the Greek Parliament, in Athens, according to advices received here. President Sofoulis of the Chamber sent greetings to the allied troops, referring particularly to the services rendered by Lloyd George, Clemenceau and President Wilson.

COTTON STRIKE SETTLEMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. MANCHESTER, England (Wednesday).—A special meeting of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, yesterday, approved the settlement of the cotton strike arranged by the Prime Minister at a conference last Thursday. The settlement now only awaits the approval of district meetings of operatives.

AMUSEMENTS
SYMPHONY HALL
Fri. Aft. 2:30, Sat. Ev. 8—Dec. 20, 21
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
HENRI MARAUD, Conductor
Soloist, Josef Hofmann, Piano
Tickets \$2.50, \$5, \$1.50, \$1. Now on sale

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG ENTERS COLOGNE

British Field Marshal Holds Review on Arrival at Rhine City—Received at Station With Military Honors

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—The Kölnische Zeitung states that Sir Douglas Haig arrived in Cologne on Monday morning, and was received at the Central Station with the military honors familiar to the Germans at the former princely receptions. The paper adds that several companies of British soldiers were drawn up in the station square and paraded before the British commander-in-chief with the band playing.

Polish Claim to Fleet

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. ROME, Italy (Monday).—The Polish Government's representative at Pola has sent a note to Admiral Cagni requesting him to transmit it to the allied governments. The note states that the Polish people, having participated in the cost of construction and maintenance of the Austro-Hungarian fleet, considers it has right to a share in the event of the fleet's distribution.

Premature Announcements

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The statements which have appeared in the French press as to the composition of the French delegation to the Peace Conference are regarded as premature. So far no official announcement on the subject has been made.

Rumors Regarding Berlin

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Le Matin is persistent in the declaration that the people's commissary in Berlin is requesting the Allies to occupy Berlin.

Difficulties of Relief

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Wednesday).—In a letter describing the conditions in Serbia, Dr. Clemow, administrator of the Serbian relief fund in that country, states that the material damage is on a colossal scale, stations, barracks, factories, mills and public buildings being burned out of the ground. All removable machinery from the factories and mills was removed or destroyed and restoration of the country's industries will take years. Every iron bridge over roads or railways has been blown up, and even the very rails destroyed. Communications are thus rendered extremely difficult just when they are most needed. The Serbian relief fund is doing its best to help the population and overcome the material difficulties, and other organizations are doing valuable work also, but there is unlimited scope for additional help.

RADIO MONOPOLY OPPOSED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Opposition of amateur wireless operators to the administration bill for a government radio monopoly was presented to the House Merchant Marine Committee on Wednesday by H. P. Maxim, president of the Radio Lay League. He urged the importance of development through amateur activities, and told of discoveries by an amateur which led the government to seize the German wireless station at Sayville.

END OF 76TH DIVISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau. CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Massachusetts.—The seventy-sixth division, American Expeditionary Forces, the first division to be enlisted for overseas duty, has officially passed out of existence with the discharge on Wednesday of a group of more than 25 officers. Not all members of the division have been mustered out, as some of them are still in Europe, but they will be discharged, upon their return, as casuals.

GASOLINE PRICE REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau. SALT LAKE, Utah.—The price of gasoline to motorists has dropped here from 31 to 29 cents a gallon. Pressure was brought to bear upon the retailers by the Utah State Automobile Association, which charged that there had been "considerable profiteering and that Salt Lake paid more for its gasoline than any other city in the country."

HANAN
SOME day, when you are walking along the street, observe the shoes of the passers-by. Very quickly you will see some man or woman who looks well-dressed—except for the shoes. Why spoil the otherwise perfect harmony of attire by neglecting to wear GOOD SHOES! Hanan shoes add a touch of distinction to Day or Evening dress.

NEW YORK
BROOKLYN
PHILADELPHIA
BOSTON
BUFFALO
CHICAGO
PITTSBURGH
CLEVELAND
MILWAUKEE
ST. LOUIS
Good Shoes are an Economy

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that stand in favor, 15.
Number that stand against, 0.
Number that have yet to vote, 33.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 21.
States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:
MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.
MONTANA—Feb. 19.
TEXAS—March 4.
DELAWARE—March 18.
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.
ARIZONA—May 24.
GEORGIA—June 26.
LOUISIANA—Aug. 8.
FLORIDA—Nov. 27.

BEGGARS HAVE QUIT DETROIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau. DETROIT, Michigan.—Prohibition has practically eliminated professional begging in this, the largest dry city in the world. Half a dozen beggars a morning was the daily grist of Detroit police courts under the saloon régime. Justice William Heston, who handles such cases, had only one beggar before him last month. In Justice Heston's opinion, prohibition has had far more to do with this change than the war. "The type of beggars was not the class fit for military service," he says, "as the most successful—and troublesome—beggars were men far beyond the draft age." The begging brigade has moved on to wet territory, according to the police officials, for the ordinary beggar does not seek money for food, but for liquor.

ALLEGED IRISH REBELLION PLOT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday).—Charles Hurley was charged before a court martial at Cork yesterday with having a carbine and revolver ammunition in his possession, and also detailed plans for organizing another Irish rebellion. The rebellion documents set forth arrangements for the destruction of the police barracks, post office and pier on which British-American stores were housed at Castle-town and Berehaven, and also the destruction of the bridges by which the town is approached from Cork and Kerry. All these were to be destroyed with gelignite and sulphine bombs. Hurley, who was undefended, refused to plead. The decision will be announced later.

CABINET AT LISBON TENDERS RESIGNATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LISBON, Portugal (Wednesday).—Admiral Canto y Castro, Minister of Marine, who has been elected President of the republic by a majority of 137 votes, will hold the office provisionally until a President is definitely elected in accordance with the new constitution that will be adopted. The Cabinet has tendered its collective resignation to the provisional President. Meanwhile the country remains quiet.

PRILEP, SERBIAN CITY OF RENOWN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

There is not a spot in all the Serbian lands which is better known to the Serbian people, or dearer to it, than Prilep. As soon as a child begins to understand, it hears about Prilep, and when it comes to man's estate it listens, tells, and sings about it. There is no Serbian either in Serbia or out of it, whose heart does not glow when he remembers Prilep, the birthplace of Kraljevic Marko, the greatest and most popular hero of Serbian national poetry and tradition. Already in olden times Prilep was a place of importance. Before the migration of the Southern Slavs to the Balkan Peninsula it was the seat of a bishopric and a notable trade center. When, during the course of the Sixth and Seventh centuries, the Southern Slavs immigrated into their present territory, they settled in the open country and in the mountains outside the towns and for a long time recognized the Byzantine rule over them. Only the towns continued to remain military stations and administrative centers of the Byzantine Government which the Southern Slavs acknowledged and to which they paid their tribute.

In the latter half of the Ninth Century the Bulgars conquered Macedonia. The Byzantine garrisons and state authorities in the towns were henceforth replaced by Bulgarian. The peace-loving Southern Slavs had therefore merely changed their better Byzantine masters for worse Bulgarian ones, to whom they went on paying the tribute they had hitherto given to the Greeks.

Under the Bulgars the Southern Slavs of Macedonia did not fare well at all. In Macedonia the Bulgars and Southern Slavs not only represented two castes, one of which was the ruling and the other the oppressed—but they were two altogether distinct nations, representing two types of civilization and two religions (the Southern Slavs were already converted to Christianity, whereas the Bulgars were still pagans). Exposed under the influence of their own still unchristianized and barbarous Turanian qualities the Bulgars became the detestable masters of the docile Southern Slavs inhabiting the most civilized and advanced Byzantine provinces in Macedonia, with the ancient intellectual centers of Thessalonika, Ochrida, Justiniana, Prima, and others.

Discontent with the Bulgarian rule manifested itself very early among the Southern Slavs. Two revolts against the Bulgars, one in 925, and the second in 981, although unsuccessful, were plain proof of the dissatisfaction of the people with regard to its masters. A third revolt broke out in 969, led by four brothers, Slavs of Macedonia. This revolt was successful. The Macedonian Slavs shook off the Bulgarian yoke and created a state of their own.

In 973 the young Slav state fell once more under the rule of Byzance, but only for a short time. In 976, the same four brothers who had freed Macedonia from the Bulgars freed her also from the Greeks. Macedonia once more an independent Slav land and Samuil, the eldest of the four brothers, was proclaimed its Tzar (976-1014). Thus, from being the home of a foreign garrison, Prilep became a purely Slav city.

In 1018 the Greeks recognized Macedonia and ruled over it until 1202. In that year the Bulgarian Tzar Kalvian wrested it from the Greeks and retained it under his rule until 1207, when it was again reconquered by the Greeks. In 1230 the Bulgarian Tzar Asen II again seized Macedonia by an unexpected incursion, but again, after his reign, it was reconquered by the Greeks. Thus both Macedonia and Prilep frequently changed hands in those days.

During all that time the Serbian state was still too weak to contemplate with any hope of success the liberation of kindred Macedonia from Bulgarian and Byzantine supremacy. In 1258, under King Uroš, Serbia began to liberate her kinsmen in Macedonia. And under his successors, notably under King Milutin (1282-1321) and Tzar Dusan (1331-1355) the work of liberation was carried on and completed. Prilep was freed by the Serbs in 1283.

Then Prilep entered upon its golden age and the time of its greatest glory. Tzar Dusan erected a palace within its walls, where he frequently spent several months to rest from affairs of state, and to direct the building of churches and monasteries, upon which he bestowed munificent endowments. In the title deed endowing the cell of St. Sava in Mount Athos with several villages, which he issued in Prilep in 1348, he refers to the latter as the "greatly renowned city".

During Tzar Dusan's reign Prilep was the capital of his lieutenant, Vukaslin Mirjavic, who governed the greater part of Macedonia in the Tzar's name. After Dusan's death, in 1355, Vukaslin made himself master of that part of Macedonia of which he had hitherto been merely governor, began to reign there independently, finally proclaiming himself an independent Serbian king (in 1366). From that date Prilep became the capital of a new Serbian kingdom in the south, and remained so not only under the reign of King Vukaslin (1366-1371) but also under that of his son, King Marko (1371-1394).

King Marko, or Kraljevic Marko, as he is called by Serbian popular tradition, fell in the battle of Rovine, in the war against the Rumanian Prince Mirca, in which Marko, as a Turkish vassal was compelled to take part. Prilep then became an altogether Turkish town, nor did the Serbs succeed in freeing it from the Turks until 1912.

There is no hero in the world's tradition or poetry whose name is so

revered as Kraljevic Marko is by the Serbian people. In the weary years of the Turkish invasion Marko proved himself a great Serbian patriot. And even though he was compelled by circumstances to acknowledge the Turk as his suzerain, he never ceased to maintain, wherever and whenever he could, the national and Christian tradition of the Serbian kings. He built churches and monasteries and endowed them liberally, he helped the poor, shielded the people from Turkish oppression, and taught them righteousness and purity. And although, being a Turkish vassal, he was obliged now and again to take part in wars against Christian princes, he did so because he could not help himself—against his conviction and against his will. "God grant the Christians be victorious, though I be the first to fall in the battle," cried Marko, King of Serbia. And indeed the Christians were victorious in this fight and Marko met his end. These words of his, his last wish, have been faithfully reported by a contemporary of his.

Marko's patriotism, his Christian charity, his love for the Serbian people, his upright and pure life and his last words, endeared him still more to the generations that knew him personally. In the subsequent centuries of hard Turkish slavery and the adverse vicissitudes which fate thrust upon them, the Serbian people remembered him, blessed his memory, sang and celebrated him and made him the greatest legendary hero of their poetry and tradition. "There is not a Serb who does not know Kraljevic Marko's name," said Vuk Karadzic (1787-1864) the father of modern Serbian literature. There are innumerable songs and tales about him. With his name the Serbian people has linked all its hope for liberation, unification, and a happier future.

According to popular tradition Marko did not die, but slumbers together with his charger, his Sarac, in a cave in the Demir Kapu on the Vardar. Before the horse he laid a little moss and with his saber he cleft the rock and then thrust the steel into the cleft. Then he lay down and slept. Since then Marko's sleep has been unbroken. His charger goes on eating the moss and his saber slowly works its way out of the rock. And when the moss is all finished and the saber has fully emerged from the stone, then Marko will awake, come forth from his cave and liberate and unite the Serbian people. This tale about Marko is known to every Serbian child. When, in 1912, the Serbian soldiers as if on wings, flew to liberate their Macedonian kinsmen, it seemed to them, under the influence of the tradition in which they were born and bred, that they actually saw before them Kraljevic Marko himself, mounted on his great horse Sarac.

Thus closely is Prilep and its former King Marko bound up with the fair future of the Serbian people, of which it has dreamed for centuries and for which it has endured sacrifices, such as no other nation has borne.

ADMIRAL SIMS ON THE NAVAL SUCCESS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Secretary of the Admiralty communicates the following letters exchanged after the armistice was signed, between Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, G. C. B., C. M. G., M. V. O., R. N., First Sea Lord and Vice-Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N.: My dear Admiral:

Today marks the practical termination of the war, which for four years has been waged against the Central Empires, a war which was brought on by the ambitions of Germany and largely by the desire to curb and crush the power of the British Empire. It is a fact patent to all the world that the defeat of Germany was in large part accomplished by the power of the British Navy, and I wish, in this informal way, to express to you and through you to the officers and men of the British Navy, my personal feeling of satisfaction that the British Navy has successfully achieved its great task. I thus express my own opinion, I am voicing the sentiment of all the officers and men of my command, all of whom, to the last man, feel it an honor to have been associated with the British Navy in this great war and to have contributed in some degree to its success.

(Signed) WILLIAM S. SIMS.

In reply, Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss said:

My dear Admiral: I thank you most sincerely for the very handsome terms in which you have expressed the sentiments of your-self and the officers and men of your command, regarding the task of the British Navy in the great war now, as we all hope, practically terminated. We recognize, with feelings of gratitude, the debt we owe to the United States Navy for its whole-hearted support during the past 18 months, not only in the anti-submarine campaign and extensive mine-laying program, but also in sending its battle squadron to reinforce that your destroyers came to our assistance at a moment when our small craft were feeling the severe strain of three years' continuous warfare; we admire the singleness of purpose which has actuated your every effort, and appreciate to the full the loyal way in which you have worked with us throughout. The close cooperation between our two services has, I venture to think, been one of the outstanding features of the war, and I sincerely hope that this association has been as agreeable to all of you as it has been to us. Future generations in both navies will always remember that their predecessors stood shoulder to shoulder during these momentous times to uphold the cause of right and justice. I have had your letter circulated to the fleet, by whom it will be read with genuine pleasure.

(Signed) R. E. WEMYSS.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 516)

War Risk Insurance

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

My criticism of the War Risk Bureau is that there seems to be no comprehensive grip on the records. Correspondence in a given case is handled by several people, apparently, each one going his own gait, without any reference to what the others are doing. In one case in question the original record at camp was lost, and in the efforts to obtain an application from the wife, three different sets of blanks were mailed to her at intervals covering a period of two months. Then seven months after the husband had filed the original application, and after fighting had stopped, a card came from the bureau stating that the original application of the husband had been received, and that "it would be acted on in about 30 days." Her allotment has been made, and she was notified in October to that effect, the amount being \$47.50 a month. But she has not received any money.

After making all due allowances for the conditions under which the bureau was organized, it does seem to me that a system could have been installed that would keep things together in better shape. At least there is no excuse for allowing the jumble to continue. I have heard from several women all telling the story of duplication, delay and exasperation.

(Signed) A. S. GREGG.

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 11, 1918.

(No. 517)

A Soldiers' Memorial

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The recent proposal of Mayor Peters to construct a new Harvard bridge, as a tribute to our honored dead in the world war, although meritorious, seems hardly in keeping with the valor they displayed, or commensurate with the price they paid that right should win over might.

I would suggest that no more adequate tribute can be erected to our soldiers than a large auditorium where community singing and civic opera can be given. Especially is it appropriate since music helped to win the war and has done so much for the success of our war charities. Such a structure should be built in an accessible place with a large open space in front to make it ornamental. An ideal location for such a worthy memorial would front the Public Garden, where the structure, architecturally, could be made one of beauty and a joy forever.

Such a memorial would appeal to our intelligence and would be not only monumental, but useful and educational—a monument to our departed heroes and a tribute to those who were willing to give up their lives. Let them set the benefit of hearing opera, concerts, or even drama at nominal prices.

I think the expense of an auditorium would be much less than a bridge memorial and could be shared by the city and voluntary subscription.

(Signed) S. KRONBERG.

ENEMY CRUELTY IN OCCUPIED ITALY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

MILAN, Italy—Reports of various kinds concerning the sufferings of the inhabitants of the occupied provinces under German rule have already appeared. The Mayor of Oderzo, a provisional commissioner, has issued an account of the results of his inquiries which constitute a formidable indictment of the conduct of the occupying troops as regards brutality toward the population. The Hungarians, it seems, have on the whole won the greatest reputation for cruelty.

The mothers who came with their children to the various commands—giving for food are said to have been repulsed, in many cases with the greatest brutality. Requisitions of a sweeping character were made from the beginning of the occupation, and these before long became actual spoliation. Bedding is said to have been taken from the houses in circumstances which rendered such action particularly cruel, and the officers used to take the sheets out of the houses. In the search for copper vessels it often happened that the actual pot in which the food for the family was being prepared was taken away while the soldiers used to take the potenta (a preparation of maize flour, a staple food in Northern Italy) out of the children's hands, using the bayonet as a means of persuasion.

The daily allowance of flour, a mixture of rye, barley, and wild chestnuts, was 150 grams per head. In June even this failed completely in Oderzo, and when the communal council approached the headquarters of the sixty-fourth division, Honved, the commandant, is said to have answered that until he had seen people perish from hunger provision would not be made for them. The various commands are all declared to have a good quantity of flour at their disposal, and it is alleged that the officers used to exchange it, in some cases for the jewelry of the peasant women which they offered in return for food. An instance is given by a witness of a case in which a woman obtained five kilograms of flour in exchange for a very fine old gold chain. All the animals were requisitioned with the exception of a certain number of cows, one only to a household, which were left to large families, although in the end

even these were taken away. Articles requisitioned were not always paid for and during the last days of October, just before the Austrian troops retired, the officers allowed their men to plunder freely.

The first report of a commission of three sent to the now liberated provinces by the Ufficio Tecnico di Propaganda Nazionale has been received after the commandant had visited all the neighborhood of the lower part of the Piave. The report states that beyond the Piave, where the Italian troops met with and overcame a tenacious resistance, all houses had been destroyed, making it impossible to bring the people back until some sort of accommodation could be provided. Beyond the Livina houses had been destroyed or methodically despoiled of everything movable. Even the windows, the door and window frames, and furniture of all kinds were either taken to Austria or used for firewood. This report confirms the statements that the Austrians spared nothing, but that timber, iron, linen, cattle, and cooking utensils, as well as bells, had all been taken. The allowance of food stuffs left to the population after the conclusion of the harvest was very meagre, and was taken for the use of the Hungarian soldiery, the result being that a number of persons perished from hunger.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—At a meeting of the industrial reconstruction council which was recently held under the presidency of Lord Burnham, Sir Arthur Steel Maitland, parliamentary secretary to the Board of Trade (Department of Overseas Trade), gave an address. Among those present were several members of the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement, including French, American, Belgian, Serbian, Rumanian and Polish representatives.

Sir Arthur Steel Maitland began by assuring the members of the commission that the greatest good will of Great Britain would attend the work of restoring devastated territories to the state they had been in on Aug. 4, 1914. Britain and the United States, who had such unlimited resources, would help fully and generously in this work, and with a clear conscience. By that he meant that before the war some of these territories had been under the economic domination of the German Empire. What they did today would be done free from all self-interest, and with a determination not to substitute for legitimate national interest any form of foreign domination.

Lord Weir then spoke of the backward state of agriculture. Industrial ventures on a large scale had become the rule and not the exception, yet it was only the fifth year after the war that had witnessed the introduction of skilled management of agricultural land, with the proper application of machinery and an adequately equipped laboratory. The distribution of cheap electric power was still in its infancy, and the works chimney was still a feature of the landscape. A feature still more typical of the contemporary lack of imagination was the domestic grate. Seventy per cent of the heat value of the coal consumed went up the chimney. All the valuable by-products were wasted through the same heedlessness.

The twin characteristics of the industrial revolution generally had been individualism and materialism. Among the evils which resulted were inequality in the distribution of wealth. It was true that, judged by material standards, all had benefited, but the bulk of the new wealth had passed into too few hands. The existing structure of opinion and society had been attacked at the opening of the Twentieth Century by three powerful solvents—the effect of the Education Act of 1870, the modern invention of the halfpenny newspaper, and the still more modern invention of the motor-car. The effect of the first had been to diffuse a moderate degree of education, and the capacity to take a fuller interest in political and economic questions. The second had developed the interest, and the third, together with other improvements in locomotion, had brought riches and poverty into more palpable juxtaposition and more intelligible contrast.

Politics up to the nineties had been a comfortable game between the two historic parties, but these had become uncomfortable, and neither liked the gradual shifting of the center of political gravity from constitutional to economic issues. By degrees, however, socialism had made itself more and more felt. Another manifestation of the stirring of unrest had been the great succession of strikes from 1911 to 1914. What wonder that the signs of trouble in the labor unrest of 1914 had been ominous. Then the war had broken out, and the nation confronted with the enormous problems of reconstruction.

METAL RULING
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
OTTAWA, Ontario—The War Trade Board metal department has made the following announcement: "In view of the recent developments which have made the steel situation somewhat easier, and especially in view of the fact that certain United States restrictions have been lifted and others modified, permitting shipments of plates, boiler tubes, etc., being made to Canada more easily than in the past, in future it will be unnecessary to apply to the War Trade Board for releases from stocks on forms which were provided for this purpose; neither will it be necessary to supply monthly reports as in the past, and dealers and others are now at liberty to dispose of their stocks whenever they can, but the War Trade Board reserves the right to fix the price of same in the event of receiving complaints to the effect that prices which are being charged are excessive."

PHILATELIC NOTES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Some really wonderfully high prices were given in a London sale room recently for a lot of fairly good specimens of the old penny issues of Ceylon. In most collections these old stamps are conspicuous by their absence, and the average collector has little chance of getting any of them. Should any of these fine old stamps come his way, however, it will be useful to know something of their history. Like so many of the older stamp-issuing countries the initial effort of Ceylon was limited to one stamp—the 6d. claret on blue paper, with a watermark showing a six-pointed star. The stamp was line-engraved, and printed in sheets of 240 by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., of London, 60,000 being given as the total number supplied.

This 6d. claret, or purple-brown as some catalogues call it, was in use for 18 months, before another value was added to bear it company. This was the half-penny lilac, or unwatermarked paper, supplied by Messrs. de la Rue. This was a totally different design, and is the first example of what is now called chalky paper. The other values which followed were of the first type, and are all scarce in good condition. The penny issues remained in use down to 1872, when the change of currency necessitated a fresh issue of postage stamps. The contract for printing the stamps passed from Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. to de la Rue's in 1882, the latter firm taking over the original plates, also some 50,000 or 60,000 of the imperforate stamps, which were duly perforated before dispatch.

Not a few young collectors have asked, "Who first started stamp collecting?" It is rather a difficult question to answer; but certainly one of the oldest philatelists was Dr. J. E. Gray, equally distinguished as a naturalist. Not only was the doctor one of the pioneers of collecting, but he was also a writer on the subject, and he himself says that he was the originator of the scheme for penny postage. There were articles by him dealing with stamps as far back as the sixties, and in 1882 he compiled a catalogue which is called a "Hand Catalogue of Postage Stamps," and was published in London at one shilling. True, it was not a very exhaustive treatise, for watermarks and perforations find no place in it, in many cases the color of the stamp is omitted. It must be remembered that Dr. Gray had all the stamps which he describes in his own collection.

Collectors interested in Siamese stamps will welcome the booklet, just issued by the Post and Telegraph Department of that country, which gives a detailed account of all the adhesives which have been issued since 1883. Among other interesting facts, it is noted that there are four stamp factories which have provided designs for Siamese stamps, all are famous in the world of stamps, and they are Waterlow & Sons, de la Rue, of London, Giesecke & Devrient of Leipzig, and the Imperial and Royal Court and State Printing Office, at Vienna.

Those collectors interested in war issues will be pleased to hear of another error to search for. This is the 1/2d. green "War Tax" of Malta. Several copies have been found with the "A" in "Tax" without a crossbar; in other words, the "A" has the appearance of an inverted "V." Another variation is noticed in the "W," which is broken. The 1/2d. value, King George type, has now made its appearance from plate 2, and shows a much deeper shade of brown.

Whether the prices made by stamps in the sale room are of general interest to the collector has often been debated. Personally, I say yes, as it not only keeps the collector in touch with the philatelic market, but also gives him a good idea of the relative values of different stamps. Some recent auction prices are therefore worth quoting for future reference. Among British Colonies a set of the single A. Sierra Leone up to and including the 5s. made 77s. 6d. not very much under full catalogue. A pair of the 10 pence, Sudan 1906, overprinted, "Army Official," fetched 58s., which is also a fairly high price. An interesting piece was that with the £1 and £5 Transvaal, single C. A., lightly canceled, and with the perforations a little cut at the bottom. It was disposed of for 135s.

The revision of the postal rates in the Straits Settlements is responsible

It Brings Out the Goodness

—to give the soups and meats that different flavor so much desired—add a few drops of

Crescent Mapleine
The Golden Flavor

Very helpful in flavoring the holiday desserts, pastries, candies, ices, cakes and candies. Very economical, too.

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2 oz. bottle, 35c. Canada 50c.
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for the changes in the stamps. The 1-cent stamps will be printed in black, the 2-cents in green, the 4-cents in red, the 6-cents in claret, and the 10-cents in blue. There will be changes, too, in the Federated Malay States. Two new stamps will be in issue, namely a 2-cents and a 6-cents, and the new colors will be as follows: 1-cent, brown; 2-cents, green; 3-cents, gray; 4-cents, red; 6-cents, orange; 10-cents, blue. The 5, 20 and 50-cents and \$1, \$2, \$5, \$25 will be the same as before. There is to be a new design for the 6-cents Straits very similar to the old Q. V. stamp (30 cents) of 1872.

China, one of the largest countries in the world, and one of the very few not at war, has been making rapid strides in her postal service, which was for so many years in a state which can only be described as chaos. It was not until 1915 that a balance on the right side could be declared, and the past three years this revenue has increased. The rumor that there was going to be a new issue has not as yet borne fruit, and nothing really official or authentic can be quoted to support the idea. There does not appear to be any reason why the present stamps should be changed. The designs are quite attractive and most appropriate for the "Flowery Land," and the range of values needs no additions.

ORGANIZE THE WORLD, SAYS GENERAL SMUTS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—General Smuts, presiding recently at a dinner given in honor of the American editors in London, said that during the period of economic reconstruction after the war, when essential raw materials would have to be rationed, a League of Nations became not an ideal or an aspiration, but a sheer practical necessity. Judging from experience in the Balkans, he thought it might be expected that in the future Europe would be in a more disturbed state, with more danger of war, than had been in the past. In the circumstances he thought it would be imperative to create an international organization to keep the peace among the smaller states, even if it were not necessary to supervise their internal policing. Referring to the German colonies, General Smuts said that some of these were quite fairly and properly claimed, and would have to be given to the British Dominions that had conquered them and whose future development and security depended upon them. But in the case of colonies not so claimed, he thought a League of Nations could deputize certain powers to hold these colonies provisionally until the question of their ultimate disposal was settled.

At the beginning of his speech, General Smuts declared that the most fruitful fact of the great world crisis had been the coming together of Europe and America. The entry of America into the struggle, he said, had been the great turning point in the war. General Smuts also paid a fine tribute to the British people, declaring that although he had had little differences with them, as the Americans had had, they should freely and frankly admit that the British were a great people, and that their sanity and freedom from petty vindictiveness were not the least of their great qualities.

Referring to the tragic condition of Europe today, General Smuts said, in this hour of victory, which was given them for great opportunities, they could not look on unmoved at the tragic and pitiable situation. As we have organized the world for victory, General Smuts said, let us now organize the world against hunger and unemployment. Not only the liberated territories of our allies, not only our small neutral neighbors, but the enemy countries themselves require our helping hand. Let us extend it in all generously and magnanimity. It was, he added, all have been so much easier if Germany had put up a clean fight and had not stained her hands in such crimes, but even so, we have to be influenced by larger considerations.

Jiffy-Jell Mint Flavor

Jiffy-Jell comes in fresh-fruit flavors for desserts. But it also comes in mint flavor, to make instant garnish jell.

The mint flavor comes sealed in a vial, so it keeps its strength and a freshness of fresh mint flavor.

Serve with cold meats or roast lamb. Or mix in meat scraps before cooling and make a meat loaf of it.

Try Log Cabin Jiffy-Jell for a fruity dessert, and Mint for a garnish jell. They should delight you.

2 Packages for 25 Cents
At Your Grocer's

Jiffy-Jell—Waukesha, Wisconsin (354)

CHICAGO CORK WORKS CO.

CORKS

630 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago

GAS MASK MAKING IN UNITED STATES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

When the great war just brought to a close by the signing of an armistice becomes history, among the accounts written of the many inventions which it called forth will doubtless be the story of the gas mask. It was a group of five volunteers who, in May, 1917, started the production of gas masks in the United States, according to Col. Bradley Dewey, commanding officer of the gas defense in that country. In eight weeks' time, he says, they had accomplished the shipment of 20,000 masks. This first variety was, of course, far inferior to those made later, the designers of which were able to profit by the experiences of the men who had worn the earlier creations. So rapidly was production speeded up that at the time of the signing of the armistice, 5,000,000 masks had been produced, 3,000,000 extra canisters, 500,000 horse masks and large numbers of mustard gas suits and other equipment.

By the time the Huns laid down their arms and acknowledged that right had triumphed over them, gas masks were being produced at the rate of 40,000 in one day. The 1919 model had increased in efficiency tenfold and its designers had succeeded in overcoming practically all the discomforts which had characterized the earlier patterns, so that the latest ones made had done away with the nose clip and the piece in the mouth, and were of such a nature that they could be worn almost indefinitely, as well as during sleep.

Summarizing the achievements of the gas offensive program of the government, Col. William H. Walker, a member of the American Chemical Society, remarked that: "We had, on Nov. 11, of this year, all the facilities for producing mustard gas at a rate of 100 tons a day, to say nothing of our resources for deluging our enemies with chlorine, phosgene, chloropierin, and toxic vapors previously unknown to them."

At a recent meeting of the New York section of this society it was stated that both military authorities and engineering chemists believed that the knowledge that there existed such facilities for the manufacture of noxious vapors and protective devices against them played an important part in influencing Germany to beg for an armistice.

Colonel Walker said also that the errors of extended investigations seeking new and improved processes which caused so much delay in quantity output in some other lines of war activities could not be charged against the chemists, as from the outset well-known and efficient toxic gases were selected for manufacture in effective quantities while simultaneously a corps of expert research workers sought for improved methods and products. As a result, there was never a day when the production of materials did not exceed the ability to utilize it. In fact, large quantities were shipped overseas in bulk, because other departments were falling in their delivery of containers. Following the discovery of improved processes of manufacture, more factories were built, but meanwhile production by the old methods continued until the new plants were ready for operation.

Colonel Walker also paid tribute to the way the chemists of the United States had come to the front and done whatever was required of them and spoke appreciatively of the help and cooperation which he had received from private chemical companies throughout the country to whose research laboratories he offered to supply quantities of his materials for experimental purposes.



Gifts Appreciated by Men and Boys

The place where a man shops the year around is a good place to find a Holiday Gift to please him.

Judging by their presence in Holiday time, women, especially, recognize the good sense of buying a man's gift or boy's gift in a Store for Men and Boys.

Here are listed some of the articles offered in great variety:—

Gloves, Neckwear, Mufflers, Shirts, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Hats, Caps, Leather Necessities, House Coats, Bath Robes, Pajamas, Dressing Gowns, Umbrellas, Canes, Full Dress Accessories

Gift Certificate to any amount if you wish "him" to make his own selection.

MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY
400 WASHINGTON STREET
"The Old House with the Young Spirit"
BOSTON

"Campbell Make"

Stands for Quality and Style

House Dresses, School Dresses and Rompers

Sold by Stores Throughout British Columbia
Manufactured by J. W. CAMPBELL, Vancouver

PRINCE'S ADDRESS ON JUGO-SLAV UNITY

Crown Prince of Serbia Hopes
for Understanding With En-
tente Regarding Ethnographi-
cal Frontiers of the Union

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau has received the official text of a speech delivered on the occasion of an audience given by the Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia to a delegation of 27 from the National Council at Agram, who presented an address expressing the desire of all Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, for union in a new unified state.

The address expressed the National Council's desire for the provisional establishment, by agreement between itself and representatives of the Kingdom of Serbia, of a body representative of the nation, to which the government should be made responsible in accordance with modern parliamentary practice, and which should sit permanently until the election of a constituent assembly.

That assembly, it held, should be elected by secret, universal, and proportional suffrage, not later than six months after the conclusion of peace, and meanwhile, during this transition period, the autonomous administrative institutions throughout the Jugo-Slav lands should continue their work as before under their respective autonomous authorities.

The address continued: "In this historic hour, in which we are appearing before your Royal Highness as representatives of all the Jugo-Slav territories of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, it is with profound sadness that we are obliged to report that large tracts of our national soil are occupied by troops of the Kingdom of Italy, which is allied with the powerful Entente, and with which we desire to live in good friendly relations.

"We cannot, however, recognize the competence of any treaty, not even that of London, by virtue of which we are obliged, in violation of the rule of nationality, to cede part of our nation to other countries. We draw your Royal Highness' attention to the fact that the Italian occupation in question goes far beyond the limits and regions specified even by the clauses of the armistice concluded with the commander-in-chief of the former Austro-Hungarian Army, and after these territories had been proclaimed independent and an integral part of the State of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, a fact of which we will furnish your Royal Highness with proofs.

"With complete confidence, we express our hope that Your Royal Highness will strive with our whole nation that the exact frontiers of our state are defined in such manner as accords with our ethnographic frontiers and its consonant with the rules formulated by the President of the United States and other Entente powers."

Prince Alexander, in reply, proclaimed in the name of His Majesty King Peter "the unification of Serbia with the independent states of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes," and said that the government would immediately undertake the realization of the program outlined for the provisional and transitional period, prior to convocation of the National Assembly. He would ask them to collaborate, he continued, in the formation of a government representative of the whole country, which would keep in constant touch with, and be responsible to, the national representative body.

The first task of the government, he added, would be to preserve intact the ethnographical frontiers of the nation.

"With you," he said, "I am entitled to think that our great friends, the Allies, will appreciate judiciously our standpoint, for it is in consonance with the principles they have themselves proclaimed, and I am persuaded that the work of liberating the world will not be humiliated by the concession to a fresh yoke of so many of our valiant brothers. I also hope that this standpoint will be admitted by the government of the Kingdom of Italy, also, for the latter owes its birth to the same principles which have been so brilliantly interpreted by the pen and acts of its great son in the last century.

"I venture to say that, in respecting his principles and its traditions, and in our friendship, the Italian people will find more blessing and security than in the realization of the treaty of London, signed without you, and never recognized by us, and drawn up in circumstances in which Austria-Hungary's fall was not foreseen."

Appeal to President Wilson

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The occupation of Jugo-Slav territories by the Italian Army will be made the subject of representations to President Wilson by the National Council of Zagreb, Agram, in agreement with the Serbian Government, states a message received from Zagreb published by Le Temps. In appealing to President Wilson, the right of peoples to dispose of themselves will be invoked.

CALL ON CUBANS TO
REGISTER EXPLAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, New York—Appearance in newspapers of the United States of advertisements calling upon Cuban citizens to register at the consulates under pain of severe penalties

OXFORD RETURNS TWO UNIONISTS

Labor Candidate for British
University Constituency For-
feits His Deposit Money

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The result is announced of the Oxford University election, polling for which closed yesterday. Lord Hugh Cecil, Unionist, and Rowland Prothero, Coalition Unionist, are returned for the two seats, with 2771 and 2626 votes, respectively, while Prof. Gilbert Murray, Liberal, and H. S. Furness, Labor, obtained, respectively, 812 and 351 votes.

There were 7907 electors on the register, and as the Labor candidate polled less than one-eighth of the total votes cast, he forfeits his deposit of £150. Polling for Cambridge University opened yesterday and will continue till Friday, as will that for Dublin University, which is being conducted on a basis of alternative vote.

Lord Hugh Cecil
Unionist elected to represent Oxford University



Lord Hugh Cecil
Unionist elected to represent Oxford University

Liberal, and H. S. Furness, Labor, obtained, respectively, 812 and 351 votes.



R. E. Prothero
President of Board of Agriculture in Coalition Ministry who has been elected for Oxford University

FEDERAL BUILDING PROJECTS HELD BACK

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Construction of government buildings will be curtailed next year. The House Buildings Committee so decided on Wednesday on a tie vote. Fourteen of the nineteen members of the committee attended the meeting. Seven opposed drafting a bill which they declared would lead to unnecessary expenditure of public funds, while the other seven favored the measure, saying it would create work that might be needed with demobilization. Plans of the Public Health Service for hospital construction, costing \$10,000,000, were approved by the committee.

POSTMASTER EXAMINATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Competition under the rules of the United States Civil Service Commission and elimination of political influence, are to feature the selection of 11 first-class postmasterships in the United States, including Boston, the fourth largest in the country. Applicants, male and female, 30 years of age, will be examined in the several cities on Jan. 21, 1919, and will be rated 20 on education and 80 per cent on business training and experience.

TZECHO-SLOVAKS FORM GOVERNMENT

Establishment at Prague, First
as a Direct Result of the War
Affecting Territory of the
Overthrown Central Empires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Thomas G. Masaryk, President of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic, left Paris on Saturday, Dec. 14, for Prague, by way of Italy, accompanied by Clement Simon, the newly-appointed Minister from France to Prague, the first diplomat to be sent by any of the allied countries, although the Tzecho-Slovak Government has accredited diplomats in the capitals of all those countries.

This information has been received here by the official representatives of President Masaryk. His entry into Prague as the chief magistrate of a new nation is in sharp contrast with his departure, many months ago, when a price was placed upon his head by the Hapsburg monarchy.

His arrival in Prague and his assumption there of the functions of his office constitute the completion of the first de jure government on the Continent of Europe formed territorially from parts of the domain of the fallen Central Empires.

The Tzecho-Slovak National Assembly, composed of 249 members, among them eight women. In addition to the principal political leaders of the people, the assembly comprises the foremost scholars, publicists, authors and business men of the nation. As there had been no time to conduct direct elections, the members were selected by the different political parties in the proportion shown by the parties in the last general elections of 1911. There are 54 Agrarians, 48 Social Democrats, 40 State Rights Democrats, 28 National Socialists, 21 Clericals, 6 Progressives, 4 Socialists of the Centralist faction, and 40 representatives of the Hungarian Slovaks. The Socialists claimed that they were entitled to a large representation, but waived their claim. Thus both the national assembly and the cabinet have in its representatives of all tendencies, and the Tzecho-Slovak Government is the only government in Central Europe which rests squarely on the will of the entire people.

The first meeting was opened on Nov. 14 in the halls of the old Bohemian Diet. The guard of honor was formed by the Sokols. The place where the former Emperor's picture used to hang was covered by red tapestry. The session was opened by the chairman of the National Committee, Dr. Karel Kramar, who thanked the Czech leaders, Professor Masaryk, Dr. Benes and Mr. Stefanik, all those who fought and suffered for their country and France, England, America and Italy, the heroic Jugo-Slavs, and unfortunate Russia. He pledged the nation to justice for all, insisted on the maintenance of historical boundaries, but conceded the Germans equal rights and declared the Tzecho-Slovak State an independent republic and Thomas G. Masaryk its first President.

Members of the Assembly made a solemn promise in place of an oath of office, and after greetings were sent to the great French friend of Bohemia, Prof. Ernest Denis, Dr. Method Bela spoke on behalf of the Slovaks declaring their complete agreement with the Czechs.

On the following days, bills were introduced to abolish titles of nobility, providing for an eight-hour day, and to provide for an emergency currency. Thereupon one Slovak representative presented an interpellation to the Premier with regard to armed conflicts in Slovakia.

In Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, no armed conflict had arisen, but in Hungary things turned out differently. On Oct. 29, Count Karolyi wired to the Slovak National Council:

"Every nation is entitled to the sacred rights of self-determination. The Slovak National Council will decide as it thinks best in the interests of the Slovak people. We wish to the Slovak National Council wise and fruitful activities, and for the Slovak people a happy and bright future."

The answer of the Slovak National Council was to declare the indissoluble union of the Tzecho-Slovak nation and the joining of Slovakia to the Tzecho-Slovak State.

For a few days after this decision, Magyar officials in Slovak towns and counties surrendered their offices. In other places, Magyar functionaries and gendarmes fled. Riots took place in certain places and for the sake of preserving order a small detachment of armed guards was sent to the western districts of Slovakia. At once the Budapest Government lodged a protest against the occupation of "neutral Hungarian territory" and on Nov. 11, Count Karolyi and his Minister of War, Barta, announced that they would oppose the Tzech "invasion" with armed force.

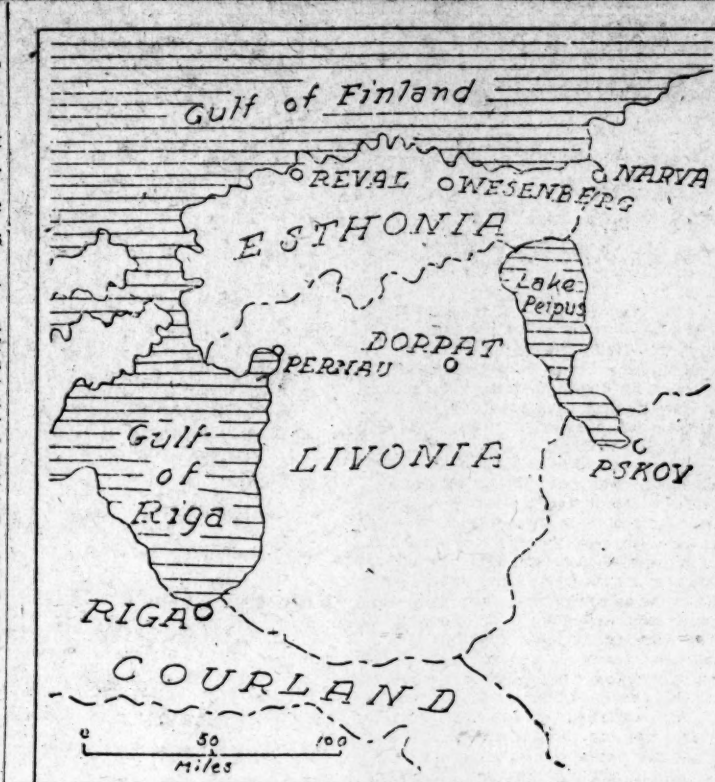
Dr. Kramar replied: "I need not say that I am just as moved by what is going on in Slovakia as our Slovak brothers, but we are no longer in the war. The government therefore takes the standpoint that we desire no conquest in Slovak territory. We can await with full confidence the decisions of the Peace Conference. If the national committee was obliged to send armed men to Slovakia, it was not to conquer it. We have declared here the Tzecho-Slovak Republic; its president is Dr. Masaryk, and members of the government are Benes and Stefanik. Dr. Benes sits in the inter-allied conference at Versailles. We are therefore an allied nation and entitled to enforce the terms of the armistice."

Later advices indicate that French officers in Budapest were instructed to notify Count Karolyi's government that the Allies had authorized Tzecho-Slovak troops to occupy Slovakia under the terms of the armistice.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Wednesday)—A message from the Estonian War Department to the Estonian delegation here states:

"The Bolshevik forces are advancing on a wide front. The winter weather and condition of the roads makes defense difficult. Our small army is facing the Lettish Bolsheviks, who are 20 miles from Dorpat.

"They are likely to occupy the town before the German evacuation on Friday. We have evacuated Wessenberg."



Scene of Bolshevik advance
Map shows Estonia, where Bolshevik invasion from the East has compelled the evacuation of Wessenberg by the local army.

Map shows Estonia, where Bolshevik invasion from the East has compelled the evacuation of Wessenberg by the local army.

BOLSHEVIST TROOPS REUNION OF POLES CONTINUE ADVANCE DEMANDED BY DIET

Invasion of Esthonia Resumed
on Wide Front — Defenders
Have Evacuated Wessenberg
—Weather Impedes Defense

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Wednesday)—A message from the Estonian War Department to the Estonian delegation here states:

"The Bolshevik forces are advancing on a wide front. The winter weather and condition of the roads makes defense difficult. Our small army is facing the Lettish Bolsheviks, who are 20 miles from Dorpat.

"They are likely to occupy the town before the German evacuation on Friday. We have evacuated Wessenberg."

Finnish Project Criticized
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Wednesday)—The Stockholm's Tidningen, commenting in a leading article, on the statement of General Mannerheim, the new regent of Finland, that the Aland question must be solved by a policy of conciliation, declares that this means the trampling down of Aland's inhabitants' desire for a union with Sweden, to which General Mannerheim is notoriously opposed.

The paper complains that General Mannerheim has misrepresented the Aland question to the European public by suppressing the fundamental fact of the Aland population's firm desire for union with Sweden.

All-Russian Congress Held

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Admiralty issues per wireless press a Moscow Government wireless stating that an all-Russian congress for general military instruction was inaugurated on Dec. 15. The message further reports a discussion on theoretical questions held under the presidency of the people's commissary for public instruction, and states that instruction in dramatic art has been organized throughout the country.

Finnish Delegates Leave

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Wednesday)—Petrograd messages state that Professor Hirn and Dr. Toernsgren are leaving for Paris to represent Finland's interests at the Peace Conference.

British Departure From Kiel

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Berlin message states that Vice-Admiral Browning leaves Kiel with his squadron today to spend Christmas in England.

Bolsheviki Close Embassy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—According to official reports, the Russian Bolshevik authorities ordered the offices of the Polish diplomatic representatives in Petrograd and Moscow to be closed down and sealed about the middle of November, and Mr. Zarnowski, counselor of the legation, was arrested. Polish protests remained without effect as did those of the Danish consulate.

RAILWAY TRUSTEE RESIGNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
BOSTON, Massachusetts—William M. Butler has tendered to Governor McCall his resignation as a member and chairman of the public trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, stating that wartime conditions having been terminated, he felt at liberty to retire. The public trustees took office only last summer. Since then two have resigned, the first being Louis A. Frothingham, former Lieutenant-Governor.

POLES UNITE FOR NATIONAL RELIEF

President of National Defense
Committee Explains Action,
Unity and Effort to Gain
Recognition by the Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—United action of the Polish National Defense Committee and the Polish National Department, on the matter of investigating reports of Jewish pogroms in Poland, or union of action on other matters upon which the two organizations may agree, does not mean that the Polish National Defense Committee does not remain a separate organization, said Dr. K. A. Zurawski of Chicago, president of the Polish National Defense Committee, in discussing with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor the agreement of the two organizations on certain matters concerning Poland.

The Polish National Department promises to recognize the Polish Government, Dr. Zurawski stated, and the two organizations are on the way to agreement on that point. If the Polish National Department keeps its promise, there are many things which the two organizations may be able to do together, he said, but if the Polish department does not keep that agreement, there can be no further cooperation.

Agreement by the two organizations on certain points by no means signifies, Dr. Zurawski said, that the Polish National Defense Committee has departed one iota from its insistence that Poland be a democratic state. The committee, he stated, can give up none of its democratic ideals in order to bring about unity of action between the two organizations.

To speak of the Polish National Defense Committee as a non-Roman Catholic organization is a misapplication of the term, Dr. Zurawski explained, unless the attitude of the committee toward religion is understood. The committee is not only non-Roman Catholic, he said, but it is non-everything else as far as religion is concerned. In other words, he explained, the committee does not concern itself with religious matters. That is an individual matter, Dr. Zurawski continued, and the committee is not in favor of allowing a question of religion to be thrust into Polish affairs, at least for the present. It may be said, parenthetically, however, that the Polish clericals have never relaxed their efforts to control the committee.

The situation in Poland, Dr. Zurawski said, has changed considerably from what it was two months ago, when the interview with Dr. Zurawski, published recently in The Christian Science Monitor, was held. This interview dealt with the Polish convention at Detroit, Michigan, held some months ago, which was organized by the Polish priests.

Dr. Zurawski earnestly desires to see the Allies aid Poland at the present time. He pointed out that Poland has a double fight before it. One with Germany, with which Poland, the

newspaper dispatches report, has severed relations, and that more than likely, he said, means that the German troops will have to be ejected by main force. The other fight possibly is greater, against the Russian Bolsheviks, who he said, according to reports, were moving upon Central Europe. The Bolsheviks would have to conquer Poland to reach Central Europe, he pointed out, and that is really their aim. When the Allies wake up they will see the importance of Poland in the general economy of Europe. Now is the time to help Poland, he continued, in its fight against autocracy and Bolshevism.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—The first systematic attempt to start the Chicago-New York aerial mail service resulted in a failure on Wednesday, but the post-office officials will try it again on Thursday, according to O. J. Sproul, chief of the service in Chicago.

Two de Havilland aeroplanes which were scheduled to leave Chicago loaded with 400 pounds of postal matter, did not reach this city at all on Wednesday. One, piloted by L. W. Dohy, formerly of the army aviation branch, broke its propeller in a landing at Painesville, Ohio, and was out of commission.

L. D. Smith, who left New York with aerial mail, landed at 10 a. m. Wednesday at State College, Pennsylvania, and transferred his mail to a train.

MOVE TO LEGALIZE ALL WAR CONTRACTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A bill now in the hands of the Secretary of War, which probably will soon be introduced in Congress, provides for legalizing war contracts about which there has been considerable dispute. It will provide that any orders placed by the government, whether verbally, over the telephone, by telegraph, or in any other way, which were accepted in good faith, shall be legalized and become as binding as those which were regularly signed, sealed and delivered.

The bill will also provide that anyone who entered into a contract with the government shall have a right to appeal to the Court of Claims or any other agency, if he feels that he is not being justly dealt with. The bill, which has the support of the War Industries Board, will probably be substituted for one drawn a short time ago, and the provisions of which were regarded as satisfactory.

MR. MANN SEEKS SPEAKERSHIP

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Representative James R. Mann of Illinois, Republican leader of the House, on Wednesday formally announced his candidacy for Speaker of the House in the next Congress, which will be controlled by the Republicans. His announcement followed a meeting of 17 of the 22 Republican members of the Illinois delegation elected to the next Congress, at which his candidacy was unanimously endorsed.

When you make a Holiday gift to a baby you give to the mother, too

It takes something pretty dainty to answer for the babies on one's holiday list. Usually one's thoughts revert to something with a touch of handwork about it, such as—

A hand-made carriage set

Set of hand-painted carriage strap and clips to hold baby's carriage clothes in place, \$3. The carriage clips separate are 75c.

A set of furs

Sets of shaped scarfs and round muffs that hang by silk cords in natural coney are \$5.

A hand-made dress

French hand-made yokes appear on some little short dresses made by American hands. Sizes 2 to 6, \$4.50.

Hand-painted rattles, 50c, including a very unique one that has a spring.

A chain of rattles

Chains of hand-painted "ivory" rattles, and all complete with teething ring, \$1.

A warm knitted white wool helmet

Made on the pattern of an aviator's helmet, it keeps the baby's neck from exposure to the weather, \$2.

A hand-painted toilet set

Four-piece "ivory" set of soap box, puff box, comb and brush with hand-paintings in bowknots and rosebuds, \$1.25 to \$4.50.

File's—mail orders filled—third floor
WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON, MASS.

See the toys
on the
sixth floor



WHY UNITED STATES SHOULD KEEP WIRES

Postmaster-General Says Service Is a Necessity and Entire System Can Be Acquired Without Appropriation of a Dollar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In reply to the request of Chairman Moon of the House Committee on Post Office and Post Roads Department, the Postmaster-General's views on the House resolution providing for the continuance of government control of the telegraph and telephone systems, Mr. Burleson said that in his opinion the resolution should be adopted.

"The wire service," he said, "is a public utility of universal necessity and is adapted to the performance of no other function than that of conveying intelligence, and, disregarding the divergence of views as to public ownership of public utilities generally, it must be recognized that electrical agencies of communication stand alone as an essential utility performing a government function. The progress and prosperity of the nation are dependent upon expansive means of communication between and among the people."

"Up to this time the charges for service have been greater and the service less extensive because of wasteful duplications and competition. The extent of the service under private ownership is restricted to areas where it may be operated profitably to the individual owners. The competition which it invites is that which is in pursuit of profit, not in rivalry for public benefit and service. An extended survey of the situation has been made by the Post Office Department since the government assumed control of the wire systems and it clearly appears that unification of control and operation are necessary to eliminate the wastes and inherent defects of the competing and duplicating system which has heretofore existed."

"The information acquired through federal control of the telegraph and telephone systems since Aug. 1 last enables me to assure you that the entire wire system can be acquired without requiring the appropriation of a dollar from the public treasury, and that, through the savings by the elimination of duplications in plants and operating expenses, the entire telegraph and telephone systems of the country can be paid for through an amortization fund in 25 years without increasing the rates to the public and at the same time develop a national wire system available for the use of every community in the country co-extensive with the present postal service."

"The present control will, under existing law, cease upon the proclamation of the President of the ratification of the terms of peace. Many of the independent telephone companies could not take back the properties without serious loss to the investors and great detriment to the service. Many of these companies were operating at a loss due to the waste incident to competition and diversity of state regulation, and owing to the failure to set aside proper depreciation funds many of the properties were rapidly drifting into a condition where they could not give proper public service and had been operating under such conditions that new capital could not be provided for renewals, in fact, some of the larger companies are losing hundreds of thousands of dollars a year in some states in operating the properties under the abnormal conditions which have existed during the present war. The interest of the public, the investors and the maintenance of the properties all require that the telegraph and telephone properties should not be returned to the owners in the present situation of affairs."

AMNESTY TO BE ASKED FOR WAR PRISONERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—The Workmen's Defense Union is to send to President Wilson and to members of Congress a petition urging the granting of general amnesty to all persons imprisoned during the war for acts or utterances dictated by their consciences, or for reasons directly or indirectly due to their active participation in the labor movement. A cable message addressed to the British Labor Party, the French Socialist Party, the French General Confederation of Labor, the Italian Confederation of Labor and the Italian Syndicalist Union asks that they remind President Wilson that "the allied nations and Germany have released or are about to release industrial and political prisoners sentenced during the war," and urging him to "show similar justice to the hundreds of working men and women now in prison or under prosecution in America because of their activities in behalf of the working class or for acts or utterances dictated by their conscience."

RECRUITING UNITED STATES' CIVIL ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—How the United States' civilian army was recruited by the United States Civil Service Commission is told in a bulletin issued by the department. There were approximately 500,000 persons in the civil branch of the federal service, says the bulletin, when the war began and this number was increased to almost a million before hostilities ceased. The department announces that this number will be gradually decreased until a stable basis is reached but that "it is certain that the permanent government service

will be a larger institution after the war than before."

In the District of Columbia alone the force of civilian employees was increased from 35,000 to approximately 95,000 in the 19 months of the United States' participation in the war. The bulletin says that the demand for help was so great at the opening of the war that the commission found it necessary to resort to advertising methods which never had been considered under peace conditions. Motion picture theaters, trolley cars, newspapers and magazines, bulletin boards, libraries, chambers of commerce and boards of trade were used in carrying the needs of the civil service to the attention of qualified persons.

"As a result of this country-wide campaign," the bulletin continues, "during the 19 months following April 6, 1917, the date of the American declaration of war, the United States Civil Service Commission examined almost a million persons for the federal civil service, and more than 400,000 were appointed from the civil service lists. These figures, of course, cover the federal civil service for the entire country. The forces in navy yards increased during the war period from about 20,000 to more than 100,000 and in government ordnance plants from 10,000 to about 50,000."

REMARKS AGAINST DRAFT ARE CHARGED

Witnesses Testify That Socialist on Trial in Federal Court on Charge Opposed the Entrance of the United States Into War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The government rested its case on Wednesday, in the trial of Victor L. Berger and four other Socialists in the Federal Court here, on charges of conspiracy in violation of the Espionage Act, after introducing evidence as to statements made by Adolf Germer, one of the defendants, and secretary of the National Socialist Party, on the night of his arrest, Aug. 10, 1917. Members of the police force of the city of Chicago and W. C. Hanley, Chief of the American Protective League of the United States Department of Justice, and several other witnesses, stated on the witness stand that Germer made remarks against the draft and in opposition to the United States taking part in the war with Germany.

Mr. Hanley said that he asked Mr. Germer if he did not realize that the United States was at war with Germany and that speeches of the character of those made by Mr. Germer at the meeting on the night of his arrest would discourage enlistment and encourage men to resist the draft. Mr. Germer, he said, replied that he expected they would. Mr. Germer was then asked, Mr. Hanley said, if he expected to pursue the same course in future meetings, and Mr. Germer said he did. The witness testified that Mr. Germer stated that he did not believe in the righteousness of the cause of the United States in its war with Germany, and that the United States had entered the war in behalf of England. Mr. Germer, he said, contended that Germany did not wage war upon the United States, but that the United States declared war upon Germany. The meeting at which the statements were made, it was testified, was a meeting for conscientious objectors to the war.

As soon as the government rested its case, Adolf Germer, national secretary of the Socialist Party, took the stand in his own behalf.

Mr. Germer testified that he was born in East Prussia, a province of the German Empire, and came to the United States with his parents in 1888. He said he had received very little schooling, and most of what he did receive was from a parochial school. The defendant told of his work as a miner and his connection with the United Mine Workers of America, some years ago.

Additional testimony was introduced to the effect that Irwin St. John Tucker and William F. Kruse, other defendants, protested against conscription and the entrance of the United States into the war.

PROTEST TO BREWING CESSATION IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—Demanding "individual liberty, freedom, democracy, the right to work," the Central Federated Union has issued a call to state federations of labor and central unions to protest to the War Industries Board against the cessation of brewing on Dec. 1 and the prohibition of deliveries and consumption after July 1.

Prohibitionists point out that "individual liberty" is the camouflage under which the beer interests have for a long time conducted their anti-prohibition activities. They also remark that this latest appeal uses the old argument of unemployment caused by the closing of the breweries and saloons. There is nothing new in the appeal except the claim that the new regulations are based on pre-war eventualities.

BREWERS' PLEA FOR RELAXING OF RULES

Signing of Armistice Gives Liquor Men in the United States an Opportunity to Attempt to Appeal Against Regulations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Some of the brewers, led by those in St. Louis, Missouri, have been agitating the subject of obtaining a relaxation of the regulations which put them out of business. Of course the specific act by which the breweries were closed was the proclamation by President Wilson setting Dec. 1 as the date after which no more beer could be brewed in this country. This was due to representations made by the Food Administrator and the Fuel Administrator as to the necessity for conserving food and fuel.

The signing of the armistice has given the brewers a peg on which to attempt to hang new appeals. Fuel is plentiful, they point out, and grain is not only abundant from this year's harvest, but an unprecedented supply may be expected from present indications of acreage planted. Therefore, the grounds upon which the brewing of beer was prohibited no longer exist. On the other hand, they say, many persons have been thrown out of employment and allied trades injured. The St. Louis brewers contend that about 15,000 persons have been thrown out of employment and that conditions resulting from the closing of the breweries are working hardships. The information of the government, however, is that only about 5000 persons lost their positions when the breweries closed and that the 15,000 claimed by the brewers, if it has any basis, must therefore include those dependent upon those 5000.

It is not possible, however, that none of the men who formerly worked in the breweries have been able to obtain some kind of work. Moreover, the warning was given long enough ahead to allow those who wanted other work an opportunity to look for it before waiting for the first day of December. It is stated on good authority that the St. Louis brewers and some others, instead of reducing their stock of malt in anticipation of the closing of the breweries, accumulated it, and now they ask the government at least to let them reopen the breweries for the purpose of utilizing this malt in making soft drinks. It will be necessary, however, for them to buy stocks of wheat and rice to use with the malt, and this is where they find a stumbling block, for, while the supply of grains is larger than had been anticipated some time ago, there are many hungry peoples to be fed and no one knows yet just how much of the store in the United States will be required.

The principals of the War Industries Board, the War Trade Board, the Food Administration and the Fuel Administration were appointed a committee to investigate conditions with regard to the brewing business, but it is understood that the matter rests practically with Herbert C. Hoover, who is investigating food conditions abroad and who is to take the matter up with the President in the conferences he is having with him in Paris.

Regardless of the use of foodstuffs for the making of beer, it is apprehended by many persons that, if the breweries got their doors open and their plants running, ostensibly for the making of soft drinks, and the utilization of stocks on hand, the brewers would be in a stronger position to make further demands and to prevent the enforcement of the prohibition amendment when it goes into effect.

ONE UNIFORM FOR MEN IN SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—All soldiers, sailors and marines who have served in the armed forces of the United States in the great war, and are honorably discharged, will be entitled to retain permanently one complete suit of uniform clothing, including overcoat and such other articles of equipment as may be authorized by the Secretary of War. A bill to this effect prepared by the War Department and introduced by Representative Dent, chairman of the Military Committee, was adopted by the House of Representatives last Monday.

Honorably discharged men may continue to wear the uniform for such time as they may desire, but the intention of the War Department is that the uniforms left in the possession of the discharged men should be primarily used for parade purposes. Hundreds of discharged soldiers and sailors will not be immediately able to obtain civilian clothing. The bill passed by the House will secure the assent of the Senate, and this will render it legitimate for soldiers and sailors to wear the uniform for some time in civilian employment.

The War Department has not reached a decision as to whether or not discharged soldiers will be permitted to retain their rifles. The indications are, however, that the rifle will not be included in the part of the equipment that the soldiers and marines will be allowed to keep.

An announcement to the effect that the Secretary of War, acting on his own authority, had granted permission to soldiers to retain their uniforms, was evidently premature. It apparently requires congressional action to dispose of equipment which is United States property. Realizing this, Secretary Baker had a bill prepared and submitted to Congress to effect what he could not do by executive ruling.

COMMON STOCK "REFINED WATER"

Charge Made by Federal Attorney Regarding Some Bay State Fishing Company Securities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The production and distribution by the Bay State Fishing Company of what was claimed to have been 35 per cent of all the fresh ground fish, cod, haddock, hake and pollock consumed in the northeastern part of the United States in 1917, netted the company 100 per cent profit on its sound assets, according to a statement in the United States District Court on Wednesday of one of the federal attorneys in the suit to break up an alleged monopoly among 40 dealers at the Boston Fish Pier. The net profits of the company amounted, said the attorney, to \$642,890.

E. F. McClellan, the federal attorney, in presenting the accountant's report of the business of the Bay State, said that the company in 1917 produced 33,581,328 pounds of fresh fish, which it sold at an average rate of 4.22 cents a pound. It also caught 76,000,000 pounds of fish which it sold to salters and canners in Gloucester at 3.07 cents a pound. Its net profits amounted to \$1,028,819, from which dividends of 7 per cent on the first and second preferred stock, and 6 per cent on the common stock were paid, and in addition the company paid the government \$300,000 in taxes. Mr. McClellan pointed out that as the second preferred stock was given to the eight dealers in exchange for the good will of their companies, and as the common stock was the "purest kind of refined water," the net profits were a trifle more than 100 per cent on the first preferred stock, the only part of the capital represented by actual cash.

Statistics were presented comparing the landings of fish in New York and Boston. In 1917, the amount of ground fish brought to the Boston Fish Pier reached 98,000,000 pounds. The amount landed in New York was only 728,000 pounds, although landings of other fish brought the total above 100,000,000.

By these figures Mr. McClellan sought to show that the fish consuming public in the northeastern part of the United States was dependent upon Boston for ground fish, and that the 40 dealers with their long term lease of the fish pier, and the control of the New England Fish Exchange, enjoyed a complete monopoly of the business.

LIBERTY BONDS FOR CHARITIES OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, has issued the following statement:

"It has been called to my attention that the Treasury Department is considering the issue of Liberty Bonds for charities. I am opposed to this plan, as it would be a departure from the principle that Liberty Bonds are to be sold only to individuals."

Judge Lindsey is especially desirous of obtaining legislation for a child welfare commission to provide a children's code, for which he and his associates have been working for six years.

"We already have sufficient laws relating to men and children for compilation into a code, and the present Legislature should pass some eight or ten pressing ones for its completion," said Judge Lindsey. "Now that the war is over, such legislation is needed more than ever."

ATTACK MADE ON CHILD-LABOR TAX

Southern Senators Question the Constitutionality of Proposed Measure—Proponents Urge It on the Grounds of Necessity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In course of the debate on the revenue bill in the United States Senate on Wednesday, objections were raised to the constitutionality of the proposed child-labor amendment, which is designed to supersede the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. The amendment was inserted in the revenue bill by the Finance Committee, where the vote in its favor was 10 to 3. The objection on the floor of the Senate came primarily from Southern Senators whose states have made no provision to prevent the exploitation of children.

Southern Senators Lodge, Lenroot, Kenyon and Pomeroy defended the amendment, while admitting that the exercise of the power of taxation is necessarily a poor way of effecting social reform. The evil of child labor, declared Senator Lodge, is so great that Congress is entitled to use the only available method, namely to take away by taxation the profits of those who use child labor.

"The intention of this measure," said Senator Lee Overman, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, "is not to raise revenue. Congress is doing, by indirect means, what it cannot do by direct means. It amounts to a violation of the Constitution by the Legislature." Senator Overman's contention was supported by Senators Hoke Smith and Herdwick of Georgia. Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin, one of the authors of the amendment, said he believed the Supreme Court would sustain the tax on the products of child labor. "The power to tax," he declared, "is the power to destroy. In framing this legislation we merely say 'we do not prohibit child labor, but we do say positively that you shall not convert into profits the lives of little children.' We will take all the profits, and when the incentive is taken away, the evil will cease."

PUNISHMENT OF THE FORMER KAISER URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Congressional sentiment is strongly in favor of urging upon the United States peace commissioners concerted action in demanding that punishment be inflicted on the former German Emperor and those who were associated with him in the criminal offenses perpetrated in the great war. Representative George P. Darrow, Republican, of Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution to this effect in the House on Wednesday. The resolution specifically mentions "William Hohenzollern and every one associated with him in the committing of brutal atrocities in the late war, particularly all concerned in the sinking of the Lusitania, entailing the murder of American citizens, men, women and children."

The resolution went to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Samuel R. McKelvie, Governor-Elect of Nebraska, urged farmers to form cooperative organizations for purchasing and marketing and for the solicitation of loans at low interest rates. Gov. W. L. Harding of Iowa, also urged cooperation for marketing. The "food produce gambler" must be abolished, he said. Secretary Daniels invited the governors to lunch on the Mayflower and later to inspect the battleship Mississippi, anchored in Chesapeake Bay.

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that large numbers of charitable organizations have, from time to time, solicited contributions from the people of the country, and in their appeals have stated that Liberty bonds and War Savings Stamps would be received in lieu of cash.

"These charitable people seem to overlook the fact that so long as the United States Government is under the necessity of selling additional amounts of its bonds, the taking of bonds of previous issues by such charitable organizations, and the consequent resale of such bonds in the open market, has a tendency to depress the price and makes it more difficult for the government to obtain the money it needs upon reasonable terms."

"I therefore request that charitable organizations refrain from making any suggestion to the public that they will accept Liberty bonds or War Savings Stamps unless for endowment funds to be held for permanent investment."

GOVERNORS DIVIDE ON GUARD POLICY

Swiss System of Military Training Advised for United States—Cabinet Members Speak at the Baltimore Conference

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland.—At least a year, possibly two years, will be required before the nation can return to normal peace conditions, and "we will be in a position to make a demobilization possible at so early a date," said Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the United States Navy, on Wednesday, addressing the conference of state governors here. The navy, he said, must be increased and strengthened to enable the United States to contribute as many units as any other nation to an international police force, but he added: "I look to see the Peace Conference put an end to competitive big navy building."

Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, urged the governors to do everything in their power to keep state branches of the Council of National Defense from disintegrating. Mr. Lane also urged the states to cooperate with the federal government in reclaiming lands as farms for returning soldiers.

A discussion by the governors of a future policy for the national guard developed wide differences of opinion, some governors advocating return to the old national guard system, some universal military training by the federal government, and others urging that the time was not ripe for determining future internal military policies. Governor-Elect Allen of Kansas thought that the United States should follow the Swiss system of training its citizens for military duty. J. B. A. Robertson, Governor-Elect of Oklahoma, expressed the opinion that the trend of returning soldiers would be toward cities and that not more than 70 per cent of the men who left the farm would return.

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NEGRO SOLDIERS RETURN

NEW YORK, New York.—The first detachment of Negro soldiers to come back from the war zone set foot on home soil again on Wednesday when the steamship Celtic reached her pier. She left Liverpool on Dec. 8, bearing the third battalion of the eight hundred and fourteenth Negro infantry.

AUTHENTICITY OF WIRE TALK LACKING

United States Senate Judiciary Committee Investigating Propaganda Rules Undermyer Conversations Are Unconfirmed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Major E. Lowry Humes, of the intelligence division of the United States Army, who is conducting the investigation of German propaganda and brewers' activities before the Senate Judiciary Committee, did not succeed in getting written into the records on Tuesday the alleged telephone communications between Samuel Undermyer and Dr. Heinrich Albert and Captain Boy-Ed. The committee ruled that for lack of confirmatory evidence it would not be in order to have alleged conversations appear in the record.

Major Humes, however, contends that these conversations, if their authenticity can be established, are of great importance so far as the case of Samuel Undermyer is concerned. The telephone conversations referred to were, it is stated, obtained by an operative of the Department of Justice who tapped the wire between Mr. Undermyer's office and the offices of the Hamburg-American Line, where Dr. Albert and Captain Boy-Ed, the German naval attaché, had quarters.

When Mr. Undermyer was testifying on Tuesday, Major Humes submitted to him copies of these alleged conversations, one of which, it is understood, relates to the question of Captain Boy-Ed's name appearing in the Hamburg-American Line cases.

The evidence has been carefully guarded. Mr. Undermyer offered to appear again in case the operative or secret agent who submitted the information appeared before the committee. It is the intention of Major Humes, it was indicated on Wednesday, to ask the aid of Bruce Bielaski, retiring chief of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice, in bringing before the committee the operative who tapped the wires and is alleged to have overheard the conversations. Even if this witness should appear, it is held that it is extremely difficult to establish the authenticity of a telephone conversation.

Interest in the hearing now centers around the appearance before the committee of Alfred L. Becker, assistant Attorney-General of New York. Mr. Bielaski told the committee that Mr. Becker had conducted an investigation into German propaganda on his own account and that he had proved a valuable asset of the Department of Justice in frustrating enemy schemes.

ST. LOUIS CIVIC LEAGUE

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The St. Louis Civic League in its outline of purposes to be followed has pledged itself to work for municipal ownership of public utilities, for the short and secret ballot, proportional representation in the city assembly, a non-partisan system of city elections, revision of the city court systems, full and fearless publicity in regard to candidates for office and the immediate creation of a state constitutional convention. One of the principal problems of post-war work is said to be municipal reconstruction.

ELECTION CERTIFICATE HALTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Presentation to the Senate of the formal election certificate of Truman H. Newberry of Michigan, the Republican Senatorial candidate who defeated Henry Ford, Democrat, resulted in a controversy which culminated in withdrawal of the certificate for the present.

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RESULTS OF VOTING IN GRAPE DISTRICTS

Election Figures Indicate Favorable Attitude Toward Prohibition in California and No Apprehension Regarding Losses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Figures just compiled from the final returns of the recent election show some surprising results of the voting on the two prohibition measures and the ratification issue in the wine-grape districts of this State. These figures give confirmation of the claim made by the Anti-Saloon League before the election that the wine-grape-growing sections themselves were heartily in favor of absolute prohibition and were not apprehensive of the alleged vast economic loss that the allied liquor interests have insisted—were even still insisting—would come to them through prohibition.

The sentiment of the wine-grape-growing sections on the prohibition question is shown by the fact that every grape-growing county in the State with a grape acreage of over 10,000 acres, with the exception of Sacramento, Napa and Sonoma counties, elected to the Legislature candidates that were pledged to ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment, this issue being clearly joined by opponents who were opposed to the ratification of the amendment. The three counties that sent anti-ratification candidates to the Legislature contain 61,000 acres of vineyards and those that elected ratification candidates contain 226,500 acres of grapes. Counties containing more than 10,000 acres of vineyard elected to the Legislature six senators and 15 assemblymen. Of these five senators were elected on pro-ratification platforms and one senator on an anti-ratification platform; and 10 of the 15 assemblymen were elected on pro-ratification platforms and five on anti-ratification platforms.

The fact is also brought to light that in the greatest grape-growing section of the State, Fresno County, which contains more than one-third of the grape-growing acreage of the State, and which elected all four of its legislative candidates on pro-ratification platforms, the people are in favor of absolute prohibition and do not want merely to do away with the saloon and strong drink while saving the wine industry, as it is widely proclaimed is the case. That this is true is shown by the fact that in Fresno County, which voted overwhelmingly in favor of absolute prohibition, the people defeated the so-called Rominger bill, which permitted the use of wine and light intoxicants, by a vote of 10,177 to 8814.

In fact, with the exceptions noted above, the sentiment in the wine-grape sections for prohibition runs all through the State. In Tulare, Kings and Kern counties, an interesting situation is shown, where counties which prize the thirty-second senatorial district, and together they have 28,000 acres of vineyards. Only one of these three counties gave a majority against state-wide prohibition, Kern County voting against it by 1237, but this county has only 1000 acres of vineyards out of the 27,000 acres in the other two counties. All three of these counties also elected pro-ratification legislators.

There are those who assert that the fact that the bone-dry measure was defeated at the recent election constitutes a mandate from the people to the legislators to defeat ratification of the federal amendment. The San Francisco Chronicle and The Sacramento Bee also take the position that the defeat of the bone-dry measure and the so-called Rominger bill, a partial prohibition measure, shows the sentiment of the State on the question of ratification. Others, however, point out the fact that the legislators ran on pro-ratification or anti-ratification platforms, that they were definitely pledged one way or the other and that the people consequently chose their legislators directly on that issue. Many other reasons are given as to why the vote on the state issues constitutes no criterion as to the sentiment of the people on the question of federal prohibition, one of these being the fact that the dry forces did not favor placing the bone-dry amendment on the ballot. These also assert that state and federal prohibition are fundamentally quite different questions.

Amendment to Be Fought

Wine-Grape Interests Reach Decision at Meeting of Protective Society

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Notwithstanding the fact that Julius Kahn, member of the United States House of Representatives from California, who has acted as the spokesman of California wine interests in the national Congress, speaking recently in the lower House in opposition to the Jones and Randall amendments and on behalf of the grape owners and wine producers, stated that they were willing to stand on the Sheppard amendment, and are ready to go out of business if they have a little time in which to do it, the California wine-grape interests have decided not to accept but to fight the Sheppard amendment. This decision was reached at a recent meeting of the California Grape Protective Association, at which representatives of all the wine-grape growing counties of the State were present.

It was decided to endeavor to defeat the federal constitutional amendment and to start legal proceedings to test the validity of the Sheppard amendment, as well as the prohibition rider to the war emergency measure. Notwithstanding the fact that the war

emergency prohibition measure stops the manufacture of wine on May 1 and its sale July 1, Theodore Bell, recent Democratic candidate for Governor of California and counsel for the wine-grape interests, who has recently visited Washington and the East in the interest of the wine-grape industry advised the grape growers to prune and cultivate their vineyards as usual and prepare to make wine during the vintage of 1919. There is a fair chance, said Mr. Bell in effect, to have President Wilson issue a proclamation terminating the period of demobilization of troops much sooner than we have anticipated, which will sweep this emergency measure aside. Mr. Bell further took the position that the War Emergency Prohibition Law is unconstitutional and that in any case, as the wine-grape is not an article of food within the meaning of the law, the act cannot prohibit the manufacture of wine.

In regard to the election of a California legislature that will ratify the federal prohibition amendment, Mr. Bell said that there is more than sufficient evidence to demand that the grape growers institute a rigid legislative investigation to ascertain if corrupt practices were used by the prohibition forces of California, in pledging candidates to vote for ratification, there being a provision of the state penal code forbidding candidates to be pledged in this way. The president of the California Grape Protective Association stated that the anti-ratificationists still have a chance to defeat ratification in the California Senate.

FINE IMPOSED FOR LIQUOR IMPORTATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—W. C. Findlay, former prohibition commissioner for British Columbia, who was arrested last Thursday at the boundary line near Blaine, pleaded guilty in the police court to the charge of importing several hundred cases of intoxicating liquor into the province contrary to a federal order-in-council and was penalized by a fine of \$1000 or imprisonment for a term of six months. The case will not be allowed by prohibition leaders to end here. They believe that a number of men were involved in the case and Premier Oliver, in an interview, declared the government intended to probe the "whisky ring" to the fullest extent.

The shipment on which the information was laid consisted of 700 cases of whisky imported in October from Toronto, Ontario, and instead of being conveyed to the government liquor store it was stored elsewhere. A few weeks ago an audit of accounts was made and in the process a record found of a rebate of more than \$70 from the Canadian Pacific Railway on account of freight to the extent of nearly \$800 on a car of whisky which had not found its way to the government stores. The records were in the name of the ex-commissioner, instead of that of the government.

Further investigation showed, it is stated, that liquor had disappeared from storage and on pressure from the attorney-general, admission was made as to the disposal of the same. It was claimed that 300 cases had been stolen and that in order to make good the shortage the remaining 400 cases had been disposed of in the State of Washington. Proceeds from this sale of the 400 cases in question will be utilized to pay the bill in Toronto and thus cause no shortage in the account.

PROHIBITION CLOSES 795 NEVADA SALOONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

RENO, Nevada—At midnight on Tuesday, 795 saloons and places where liquor has been sold in the State of Nevada were seized out of existence through the medium of the Initiative Prohibition Act adopted at the last election by a majority of more than 4000 voters. It was generally believed that the last day on which liquor could be sold in Nevada was on Monday, and all the saloons in the State closed their doors promptly at midnight on Dec. 16. The State Supreme Court, however, which is required by the constitution to make an official canvass of the vote, failed to conclude the work till two minutes after midnight on Dec. 16, and as a result the official announcement of the result of the canvass is dated Dec. 17. Under an opinion by the Attorney-General the law is effective at one minute after midnight on the morning after the result of the canvass is announced officially.

Many of the saloons in Reno have made arrangements to keep open a "soft drink" establishments and the three breweries in the State will be converted into creameries.

SALOONS MAKE CLUB ROOMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Abandoned saloons are being converted into club rooms for men and boys, three having been turned to such a use within one week. One of these, the United Community Club, has, under the auspices of the Lenox Hill Settlement, been established in what was formerly the best patronized saloon in the neighborhood and is already highly popular with men and boys of the vicinity who gather there for games and general sociability.

LADY RALPH PAGET HONORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Lady Ralph Paget has the distinction of being the first woman to receive the Medal of Honor, a tribute to courage above duty in any woman, regardless of station, awarded to her by the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs. Lady Ralph Paget has been awarded the medal for her service at the front in Serbia.

LIQUOR INTERESTS' ATTACK ANSWERED

Former Governor Hanly of Indiana Says Their Challenge as to Legality of Dry Amendment Is Against All Precedents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—The challenge of the liquor interests in several states as to the legality of the submission of the federal prohibition constitutional amendment on the ground that it was adopted in the houses of Congress by a less vote than is required by the United States Constitution, is against parliamentary precedents and practices in this country for 129 years without break or exception, declares J. Frank Hanly, former Governor of Indiana and candidate of the Prohibition Party in 1916 for President of the United States. Mr. Hanly further sets forth in support of the legality of submission the acquiescence in these precedents by the executive departments of the government covering a like period and their acceptance by the people who constitute the nation through all the varied history of more than a century and a quarter.

The challenge of the legality of the amendment which is being used in an attempt to prevent state legislatures from ratifying the amendment, turning upon the construction of Article V of the Federal Constitution, Mr. Hanly said, and more especially upon the meaning of the word "House." The contention of those questioning the legality is that it takes two-thirds of all the members of both houses, the claim being made that the word "House" as used in this section of the Constitution means all members elected to the body, and that a less number cannot constitute a House, either the House of Representatives or the Senate. But, said Mr. Hanly, in a recent article, they cite no authority, judicial or parliamentary, or precedent of construction. For that, however, continued Mr. Hanly, they are not to be censured, for there is no such authority. Their contention, he declared, must stand upon the reason of it and upon dogmatic assertion.

First Mr. Hanly points to Article I, Section 5 of the Constitution of the United States, which provides: "Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business." This provision furnishes an index clear and unmistakable, Mr. Hanly contends, as to what is meant by the word "House" in the Constitution as it relates to the two bodies of which Congress is composed. A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do all business that either House may lawfully do under the Constitution, is the contention of Mr. Hanly, and if the submission of amendments to the Constitution had not been intended to be so included, he declared, the framers of the Constitution would have excepted them from the business which a quorum of either House is authorized to do. Therefore, says Mr. Hanly, the two-thirds majority for the submission of an amendment means two-thirds of the body constituted and authorized under the Constitution to do business—two-thirds of a quorum—a majority.

The precedents in support of this construction are many and cover the entire period of the life of the American Congress, according to the former Indiana Governor, who said that the amendment will be ratified by the states required, said Mr. Hanly, and will be upheld by the courts.

NINE UNITED STATES ENGINEERS TO GIVE AID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The nine engineers, members of the National Societies of Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Mining Engineers, who, headed by Maj. James F. Case, of the American International Corporation, former director of public works in the Philippine Islands, have sailed for France at the invitation of the French Society of Civil Engineers to attend a congress arranged by the latter organization, have been asked to consider carefully certain questions. These include: utilization of commercial ports, development of navigable waterways and water power, improvement of road systems, technical education and agricultural development. President Millerand of the French Society invited Major Case to organize and conduct the delegation of American engineers to study with French engineers and industrialists these problems involved in the rehabilitation of France after the war. This invitation was approved by the French ministers of Armament, Public Works and Commerce.

The American organization feels that the invitation of the French and the prompt acceptance by so representative a delegation of American engineers indicate the cordial relation between France and the United States and that the congress about to be held will serve to cement still further the good relations now existing. The congress will assemble in Paris Dec. 20, after which the delegation of American visitors will visit the devastated areas of France.

NEW JERSEY PLANS INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEWARK, New Jersey—A committee of five representatives each from various interests—agriculture, labor, finance and manufacture—to be known as the New Jersey Industrial

Council, whose duties would consist in the study of the industrial needs of the State, the launching and development of projects to promote state interests' cooperation in all matters relating to the common good, was proposed at the convention of the Manufacturers Council by its president, Warren C. King. It was pointed out that the war had taught many things, including thrift, consolidation, cooperation and self-confidence, and that private, municipal and state needs should be studied with a view to the benefits to be derived by the greatest number and for the greatest good. A resolution pledging council members not to reduce wages until the cost of living had been reduced was adopted. Arthur A. Quinn, president of the New Jersey Federation of Labor, stated as his opinion that overtime work should be abolished and an eight-hour day established.

LIQUOR KEPT FROM AMERICAN INDIAN

Seizure of Conveyances One of the Methods Adopted—Withholding of Payment of Annuities Also Proves Efficacious

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"The item in the Indian Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1919, providing that on and after Sept. 1, 1918, possession by a person of intoxicating liquor in Indian country, where its introduction is or was prohibited by treaty or federal statute, shall, in itself, constitute an offense punishable as provided in previous statutory enactments, has made possible law enforcement certain to be far-reaching and exceedingly helpful in securing convictions of violators who have frequently heretofore escaped punishment," says Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the United States, in his annual report.

"The fiscal year just closed has been a very active one. As in previous years, bootleggers have been the evasive, persistent, and malicious enemy of the Indian."

"The practice of loading liquors into big automobiles and driving at high speed into Indian country will probably decrease in popularity by reason of the legislation extending the provisions of Section 2140 of the Revised Statutes, referred to in my last report. In a case under this section in the United States Court for the eastern district of Oklahoma, it was held that the mortgagee had no rights, that the act of March 2, 1918, removed the liquor question entirely. The automobile in that case was ordered confiscated and sold. Many automobiles used in attempting to outwit the law have fallen into the hands of our liquor suppression officers and suffered a similar fate."

"Seizure of conveyances does not stop with automobiles and wagons. Illegal shipments of liquor from Joplin, Missouri, into the eastern district of Oklahoma are a source of vexatious trouble. Information reached our liquor-suppression officers that railroad trainmen were involved in an introduction conspiracy. On Jan. 4, 1918, it was learned that a large quantity of liquor had been secreted in a freight car en route for Wagoner, Oklahoma, with knowledge of the train crew. Upon investigation the liquor was discovered in a sealed box car of crushed ore. On top of the ore were 41 sacks containing 984 quarts of whisky. In a coal car of the same train was found a noted bootlegger, who was arrested. The train engine and the car which contained the liquor were seized as conveyances under Section 2140 as amended."

"Early in my administration of Indian affairs I discovered the previous-to-that-time unenforced federal statute, Section 2087, which provided that no annuities or moneys or goods shall be paid or distributed to Indians while they are under the influence of any description of intoxicating liquor, nor while there are good and sufficient reasons for those whose duty it may be to make such payments or distribution to believe that there is any species of intoxicating liquor within convenient reach of the Indians."

"This law seemed to me to be a certain and speedy remedy for improving the wicked and debauched condition prevailing where Indians were receiving payments, and thereafter I proceeded to exercise the power so conferred."

"About two years since I successfully used this legal weapon by withholding the payment of more than a million dollars from the Osages, in Oklahoma, and for a considerable time thereafter sobriety among these Indians was so noticeable that the locality thereabouts was regarded as dry country."

UKRAINE'S DESIRE FOR FULL LIBERTY

President of National Committee Says Interests of Ukraine and Allies Are Identical—Wants Right of Self-Determination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PARIS, France—Following the example of the Tzecho-Slovak National Committee, which has recently merged into a full-grown ministry of foreign affairs, the Ukrainian Republic has also thought fit to constitute in Paris a national committee, the chairman of which is M. Theodore Savchenko, formerly professor in Petrograd and lecturer at the University of Rome.

This committee represents Ukrainians living in France; and has been appointed by them to express their feelings and desires, and to protest energetically against the violence used by Germany in the Ukraine. M. Savchenko, when asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor to express his views on the present situation of his country, made the following statement:

"The terrible moments through which our brother Ukrainians are passing just at present require that the National Ukrainian Committee should protest against the barbarian invader," he said. "For many centuries past the Ukrainian people have been engaged in a struggle for liberty. They have had also to measure themselves with many enemies, but have always found the means of fighting against injustice. Once more the Ukrainian people are face to face with an arrogant and pitiless enemy. We are, however, firmly convinced that our people will once more know how to oppose Teutonic brutality in order to defend their rights, their liberty and their existence."

"We merely ask the Entente to grant the oppressed Ukrainians its moral aid, whatever form it may take. The interests of our country and those of the Entente are identical; for it is on the battlefields of Western Europe that there will have been conquered for the Ukrainians as for other peoples that right of self-determination advocated by President Wilson and the Entente."

"We are one of the most democratic peoples in the world," said M. Savchenko, "and we therefore place our hopes in the great democracies of the Occident in which we find so much to learn and to admire. And obeying the natural sentiment which draws her toward the nations of her race, the Ukraine already thinks of that day when the painful work of interior organization having been accomplished, beginning with those states which formed a part of the former Russian Empire, it will be possible to proceed to the creation of a great Slavic federation which, whilst maintaining the independence of each state, will place a new and formidable force at the service of humanity and justice."

"One should remember," continued M. Savchenko, "in order to understand, if possible, the present situation in Ukraine,—that in the region of Odessa there were innumerable German colonies which enjoyed extraordinary favor under the government of the ex-Tsar. For more than a century, these colonists have refused to assimilate with the rest of the population and as the German settlers, thanks to the help of the government, were much richer than the Ukrainians, who were for the most part peasants, the latter regarded their invaders with a certain envy. Generally speaking, all Ukrainian villages were separated into two distinct sections—the Ukrainians, and the German settlers, these latter preserving all the customs of their country."

"The German settlers naturally exercised a strong influence over the natives, who numbered some 35,000,000, and being for the most part peasants, were subjected to the economic influence of their German neighbors, most of whom were tradespeople and merchants."

"Skoropadski, who has been imposed upon us by the Germans, was a general at the court of the Tsar. He is now Hetman of the Ukraine. The Germans inaugurated this military dictatorship because they deemed that the Central Rada did not possess sufficient influence to compel the Ukrainians to produce enough corn for their commanding purposes. Up to a short time ago, Skoropadski was in Berlin, and it is believed that he has monarchical leanings. The whole country is under German rule; the national leaders have been thrown into prison, so that there exists no central authority to speak of, and the Germans are able to do what they will."

"However, there still exists some hope in the fact that it is in the German interest to reestablish order as

promptly as possible in the Ukraine, in order to be able to share in all the immense economic advantages that the Ukraine enjoys."

On being asked if the Ukrainians were ethnologically closely related to the Russians, M. Savchenko replied: "There exists a marked difference between the Russian and the Ukrainian. The latter resembles the Serbian a great deal more than the Russian. As you know, the Ukrainian people have always been celebrated for their musical talents. Unfortunately, their intellectual and artistic expansion has always been, so to speak, repressed by the subjection in which it has been held by Russia. An Ukase of 1876 decreed that no books, not even the Gospel, could be published in the language of 'little Russia.' And in the conservatoire, the universities and schools, the Ukrainian language was absolutely prohibited."

"In the Nineteenth Century the Bible Society introduced many Bibles into Galicia, but the Russian Government forbade them to be imported into Russia, and it was only after the first revolution in 1905 that books of all kinds in sufficient numbers were at last brought into the Ukraine. If I tell you that until then even a translation of the Odyssey was forbidden by the Russian authorities, you will understand, in a certain degree, the oppression inflicted until quite lately upon our national culture."

"It should be remarked, nevertheless, that Russian culture only exists thanks to Ukrainian culture, as under the reign of Peter the Great all the scholars of the Ukrainian Ecclesiastical Academy were transported in a mass to Moscow, where they founded the basis of Russian intellectualism. In Galicia, the Ukraine religion is a combination of the Orthodox and Roman Catholic dogmas. But in the Ukraine the religion is essentially Orthodox. However, at the Ecclesiastical Congress of Kiev two main currents prevail: the first recognizes the autocephalous church, and the second recognizes the supremacy of the Holy Synod. The first is by far the stronger, however. The Orthodox clergy greatly contributed to the national uprising, for in a country where there is no middle class nor bureaucracy, in which the inhabitants all belong to the agricultural classes, it is easy to understand the weight of the prestige exerted by the Pope."

M. Savchenko concluded by saying that the Ukraine had concluded a definite agreement with Lithuania, but not with Poland, whose interests were quite opposed to those of the Ukraine.

WYOMING'S DRY ACT PROCLAIMED

Amendment Adopted by Vote of People Not Effective. However, Until Jan. 1, 1920

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHEYENNE, Wyoming—The amendment providing for complete prohibition in Wyoming, which was adopted by the electorate on Nov. 5, by a vote of more than three to one, is a part of the constitution of the State, acting Governor Houx having issued the proclamation necessary to make it operative. It will not be effective, however, until Jan. 1, 1920, the date which it designates as that on which the manufacture, sale or giving away of malt, vinous and spirituous liquors shall cease. The amendment itself will be innocuous unless the next Legislature, which will convene Jan. 14, passes legislation providing penalties for violations of its provisions, but this the Legislature is certain to do early in its session.

The personnel of the Legislature inures that the federal constitutional amendment prohibiting the liquor traffic will be ratified by Wyoming, and that the resolution of ratification will be disposed of early in the session, in view of the ratification of the state and national amendments and of national legislation under which the liquor traffic will be terminated July 1 for and during the period of military demobilization, that the Legislature will provide statutory prohibition effective at a date earlier than that specified in the state amendment.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA PLANS FOR FUTURE

Large Sums to Be Spent for Public Works—Prohibitionists to Demand State Referendum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Sir Richard Butler, in his budget speech, surprised the House by estimating a credit balance for South Australia of £4000. For a small state, South Australia is thus taking the financial strain remarkably well. There have been those who have pointed to unification as the ideal course, but Sir Richard Butler does not accept this view. "After 31 years' strenuous service," he told Parliament, "I wish to place on record as my matured opinion, firstly, that one Parliament could not possibly do half the work entrusted to it, if it sat night and day for 12 months, and, secondly, that the saving in the cost of state parliaments would be swamped 10 times over by the cost of running the various departments. It is as true today as it has ever been that the nearer the government is to the people the purer and more economical will the government be." He then protested against the enormous growth of federal expenditures and the invasion of the state's field of taxation.

"When the war is over," he says, "Australia will be able to carry the heavy burdens resulting from it without undue difficulty, the markets of the world will again be available without restriction and, with tonnage continually on the increase, provided we pull together, we can look forward confidently to the future."

During the current year the Treasurer expects to spend £5,724,232 and to get receipts of £5,728,312. South Australia, besides making generous provision for repatriation—buying land for the men who will come home, preparing hostels and a rural training on special farms—is planning to spend considerable sums on public works. Railways must be built; water conservation cannot stop; agricultural lands must be opened up.

The bill already incurred for public works is more than £5,000,000. Railways are being sent out to arouse agricultural provinces. Before the war the Railways Department was paying £5-7-6 per cent over working expenses but already that amount has been reduced to £3-3-0 per cent. The wages sheet is heavier, coal is dearer and there is not the same quantity to shift. The railways are South Australia's greatest earning and spending department and they have more nearly paid full interest, upkeep and working expenses than any in the Commonwealth.

South Australians are thrifty as there are 240,000 depositors in the Savings Bank and their balances total £11,541,000. The average amount to the credit of each depositor is £48. Under the Advances for Homes Act £2,400,000 was set aside and the advances have reached £1,778,297, a substantial portion of which is for the soldiers. The public debt of South Australia is £40,500,000.

In the budget year 5,322,166 gallons of wine were made, an increase of more than 80 per cent on the previous year. The estimated value of the wine is £516,000. South Australia has 73 wine makers and the present stocks amount to 6,642,330 gallons. These facts are spurring temperance reform to more aggressive action and a state prohibition drive is about to be inaugurated, though the government has declared against prohibition and that not even a referendum will be granted. The Prohibitionists are organizing their campaign quietly. Another effort will be made shortly to get the government to grant a state referendum and they are sanguine that if the people get the chance they will vote themselves dry.

TOY MAKING FOR MAINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BANGOR, Maine—It is proposed by the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs that Northern Maine be colonized with home makers of such toys and articles as have been imported from Germany. They would have at hand vast supplies of material, much of which is now being wasted.

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POST-WAR POLICY OF MR. LLOYD GEORGE

Premier Believes That Coalition Arrangement in New Parliament Will Be Best for Country and Promote British Unity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The letter which Mr. Lloyd George sent to Mr. Bonar Law to be read at the meeting of the Unionist Party which preceded the launching of the coalition government's electoral campaign, read as follows:

My Dear Bonar Law:

The more I think of it the more convinced I become that there ought to be a general election, and that the sooner it can be arranged, subject to the exigencies of the military position, the better. We have discussed this so often that I need not go at length into my reasons for this view. My principal reason is that I believe it is essential that there should be a fresh Parliament, possessed of the authority which a general election alone can give it, to deal with the difficult transitional period which will follow the cessation of hostilities.

If there is to be an election I think it would be right that it should be a coalition election, that is to say, that the country should be definitely invited to return candidates who undertake to support the present government not only to prosecute the war to its final end and negotiate the peace, but to deal with the problems of reconstruction which must immediately arise directly an armistice is signed.

In other words, the test which in future must decide whether individual candidates will be sustained at the polls by your supporters and mine must be not, as in the past, a pledge to support the government in the prosecution of the war, but a definite pledge to support this government. I should myself desire to see this arrangement carried through on personal grounds, for during the last two years I recognize that I have received the whole-hearted support of your party, and that the government has had a unity both in aims and in action which has been very remarkable in a coalition government. I am convinced also that such an arrangement will be the best for the country. The problems with which we shall be faced immediately on the cessation of hostilities will be hardly less pressing and will require hardly less drastic action than those of the war itself. They cannot, in my opinion, be dealt with without disaster on party lines. It is vital that the national unity which has made possible victory in the war should be maintained until at least the main foundations of national and international reconstruction have been securely laid. A Parliament returned to support a government constituted as is the present coalition government would fulfill, I believe, this essential condition, and would also be possessed both of the necessary authority and unity of purpose, alike as to principles and methods, to enable it to deal effectively with the grave problems which will confront it.

If an election on these lines is to take place I recognize that there must be a statement of policy of such a nature as will retain to the greatest extent possible the support of your followers and of mine. My fundamental object will be to promote the unity and development of the British Empire and of the nations of which it is composed, to preserve for them the position of influence and authority in the conduct of the world's affairs which they have gained by their sacrifices and efforts in the cause of human liberty and progress, and to bring into being such conditions of living for the inhabitants of the British Isles as will secure plenty and opportunity to all. I do not think it necessary to discuss in detail how this program is to be carried out. I said something on the subject at Manchester in September last, especially in regard to the imperative need of improving the physical conditions of the citizens of this country through better housing, better wages, and better working conditions. I lay emphasis on this because the well-being of all the people is the foundation upon which alone can be built the prosperity, the security, and the greatness both of the United Kingdom and of the Empire. But there are some matters about which you, as leader of the Unionist Party, will wish me to say something more definite.

In the first place, in regard to economic policy, have already accepted the policy of imperial preference as defined in the Resolutions of the Imperial Conference, to the effect that a preference will be given on existing duties and on any duties which may subsequently be imposed. On this subject I think there is no difference of opinion between us. I have at the same time stated that our policy does not include a tax on food, but that does not, of course, interfere with the granting of a preference on any article as, for example, tea or coffee, on which for our own purposes we have imposed a duty. That question has, I think, been largely settled by the Corn Production Bill, but, of course, one of the great objects which must be aimed at in the future is to maintain the improved agricultural position which has now been reached; and for this purpose a great deal can be and ought to be done in many directions, including, for instance, an improvement and indeed a complete change of the transport situation. As regards other aspects of this problem, I am prepared to say that the key industries on which the life of the nation depends must be preserved. I am prepared to say also that in order to keep up the present standard of production and develop it to the utmost extent possible, it is necessary that security should be given against the unfair competition to which our industries have been in the

past subjected by the dumping of goods below the actual cost of production. Beyond this I should say that we must face all these questions with new eyes, without regard to pre-war views or to pre-war speeches. The object which we have in view is to increase to the greatest possible extent production in this country, so that no man or woman may want and that all who do an honest day's work may have comfort for themselves and for their children. In order to secure better production and better distribution, I shall look at every problem simply from the point of view of what is the best method of securing the objects at which we are aiming without any regard to theoretical opinions about Free Trade or Tariff Reform.

The second question is Home Rule. There will be no political peace either in the United Kingdom or the Empire so long as the present state of affairs continues. The situation in regard to Ireland is governed by two fundamental facts: The first, that the Home Rule Act of 1914 is upon the Statute Book; the second, that in accordance with the pledge which has been given by me in the past, and indeed by all party leaders, I can support no settlement which would involve the forcible coercion of Ulster. Eighteen months ago the government made alternative proposals for the settlement of the Irish problem. It offered either to bring Home Rule into immediate effect while excluding the six northern counties of Ulster from its operation, but setting up at the same time a joint council which would be empowered to extend the legislation of the Irish Parliament to Ulster or to set up a convention of representative Irishmen to endeavor to find a settlement for themselves. The second alternative was adopted, but unfortunately after nearly a year's earnest deliberation the convention found themselves unable to arrive at anything like agreement. In these circumstances I claim the right to bring a settlement into effect based on the first of these alternatives. I recognize, however, that in the present condition of Ireland such an attempt could not succeed, and that it must be postponed until the condition of Ireland makes it possible. As to this last point, the government will be chiefly guided by the advice it may receive from the Lord Lieutenant and the Irish Government.

Finally, there is the question of Welsh disestablishment. I am certain that nobody wishes to reopen religious controversy at this time. The Welsh Church Act is on the statute book, and I do not think that there is any desire, even on the part of the Welsh church itself, that the act should be repealed. But I recognize that the long continuance of the war has created financial problems which must be taken into account. I cannot make any definite proposals at the present moment, but I do not believe that once the question of principle no longer arises it will be found impossible to arrive at a solution of these financial difficulties.

It is necessary that the question of whether the next election is to be fought by the existing administration as a coalition should be settled at once, otherwise the difficulties in connection with candidates, both of your party and of my supporters, will become intolerable. I am prepared at once to agree that the election should be contested on the basis of this letter, and after you have consulted your colleagues I should be glad to know definitely whether we may consider an arrangement on these lines as concluded. Ever sincerely,

D. LLOYD GEORGE.

At the meeting in Central Hall, Westminster, held to inaugurate the coalition government's campaign, Mr. Bonar Law referred as follows to the Prime Minister's letter:

I address a large part of this audience the other day, and I am not going again to speak upon points of controversy between parties. They are contained in the letter the Prime Minister addressed to me. I may say that that letter was never intended to be a sort of bond, a tie binding people together. It was the result not of negotiation; it was not a case, as we are told in some of the papers, of buying support at the smallest possible price. It was something really more honest than that. Its object was to try and find, as far as we could, a common basis of action which would be good for the nation as a whole. And now what is it that we are aiming at? Does anyone suppose that we who fought for instance, over what is called tariff reform, as if it were a party issue, have got the idea that war has not changed the whole aspect of all these problems? When we fought it before we had not been standing shoulder to shoulder in the deadly fight on the field of battle. We have now, and we recognize that whatever our economic policy is to be we must bear in mind that just as we have stood shoulder to shoulder in war so far as we can we must stand shoulder to shoulder in repairing the ravages of war. Economic policy is not a religion; it is a question of common sense in dealing with everyday problems. Just as the civilization of the world has advanced, as the right of freedom of thought has been secured, so what we are going to do is to face these problems with freedom of action to deal with them as we think best. That is what I rely upon. One thing is certain. If the conditions of wages and well being of which the Prime Minister has spoken so eloquently are to be maintained production must be maintained and increased. That is the essence of the matter. If you start with that in mind, there may be differences of opinion as to methods, but we shall have the same object in view. I believe we shall deal with peace problems as we have dealt with the war problems—in the most effective way in the interests of the community. The Prime Minister has said something which I am sure we all fully agree with. It is that the task he is undertaking is not an easy one. Our old party feelings are very strong. We have had very little difficulty during the war, because the presence

of a common danger has made every one in the House of Commons and out of it realize that those old considerations had to be swept aside if the nation was to be made safe. But that pressure will be gone now.

If the new government is returned—and I think it will be—surely there need be no bitterness in going into this fight; we should go into it with the intention of winning. The government will not be able to do the work which the Prime Minister has described to us unless our supporters on both sides of the House of Commons realize the difficulties. I have told you of this letter, but I say to you quite frankly I would have had no faith in the possibility of such an arrangement, and I would not have been willing to make it, if I had not thought that in essence the aims of Mr. Lloyd George were not very much the same as those of our party. I have been in close touch with him now for two years, and I have found that he is not the man I thought he was a few years ago. I believe, although I may be mistaken, that the two things in political life for which he cares most are love of his country and a desire to help the underdog. About the first there is no doubt. He has proved it. During the two years of which I speak—and I say this realizing that perhaps we both may live long enough to fight each other again—but it is literally true that during these two years he has done nothing, thought of nothing, dreamt of nothing except bringing this country successfully through this war. Well that is certainly the basis for the conviction of the party to which I belong. There are many Liberals here today, some of them members of the government, and I dare say some of them really believed that our party was the party of the rich and the privileged. In the course of some industrial debate in the House of Commons I said—and I thought it was a commonplace—that the object of every party ought to be to give men and women engaged in industry the largest share of the product of industry so long as that could be procured without drying up the springs of industry. Well, when I said that some one from the other side said: "You should come over and join us." Now such people are mistaken. We have discovered in this war that the thing we care for most is to make the condition of life of the vast majority of the people of this country as good as it is possible to make them.

That is our aim, and if we felt it before, as we did, how much more strongly must we feel it now. When those men who have saved the world for us come back the least we can do is our best to see that they are coming back to the best conditions that can be made possible for them, and the people of this country generally.

BRITISH UNITED SERVICES CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Under the authority of the Admiralty, the War Office and the Air Ministry, a conference was recently held at the Horse Guards, Whitehall, to consider and report upon the best method of fostering the spirit of comradeship and mutual help among all who have served and are serving in the royal navy, the army, and the royal air force. The conference was also directed to discuss cooperation with the forces of the overseas dominions, with a view to promoting throughout the empire a feeling of comradeship among all who have served in the present war.

The conference was constituted as follows: Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, G. C. B., D. S. O., chairman. Members: one officer, one other rank, one member of the W. R. N. S. nominated by the Admiralty; one officer, one other rank, one member of the Q. M. A. A. C. nominated by the War Office; one officer, one other rank, one member of the W. R. A. A. C. nominated by the Air Ministry. Representatives of the following forces: Overseas military forces of Canada; Australian imperial force; New Zealand imperial force; South African overseas expeditionary force. One officer and one other rank representing each of the following: The Grand Fleet; the British armies in France; the military forces in Great Britain; the army in India; Maj. H. Jellicorse, reserve of officers, honorary secretary.

On the recommendation of the conference a consultative committee has been formed, with Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton as chairman, consisting of nine members, composed of equal numbers of officers past or present, and other ranks past or present, as well as three women's representatives, of the royal navy, the army, and the royal air force. This committee has power to add to its number with a view to securing adequate representation of all its interests concerned.

The committee will take evidence from existing organizations working on behalf of those who have served or are serving, will collect facts concerning the same, and will report on the best method whereby the existing effort may be utilized or coordinated to secure the first object discussed at the conference, and what further effort in this direction is needed.

A second committee has also been formed under the chairmanship of Admiral Viscount Jellicorse, G. C. B., O. M., to consider the promotion of comradeship throughout the empire among all who have served in the present war. This committee will consist of two members of the imperial forces and five members representing India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, respectively.

HALIFAX HARBOR OPEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Canadian Bureau

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.—The war restrictions in Halifax Harbor have been removed by the naval authorities and its control has been handed over to the harbor master, Capt. T. G. Rudolf. The gates have been removed and the harbor is now open to the traffic of the world.

COMING OF GERMAN PLENIPOTENTIARY

Königsberg, Bringing Admiral Meurer to Arrange Surrender, Was First German Ship to Know Immunity for Four Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The following account of the coming of the plenipotentiary of the German Navy, High Command to arrange for the carrying out of the armistice, as far as the naval forces are concerned, was communicated on Nov. 18 by the Admiralty:

The Grand Fleet, Nov. 17. Yesterday evening at 10 o'clock the conference on board H. M. S. Queen Elizabeth between the commander-in-chief of the Grand Fleet, Admiral Sir David Beatty, and Rear Admiral Hugo Meurer, the plenipotentiary of the German Navy High Command, came to an end.

Ten minutes later the German admiral and the three officers who accompanied him emerged from the companion hatch and passed to the gangway in the light of the electric lights that hung along the ship's rail; they paused there and turned to acknowledge the formal salutes of the officers who escorted them to the side, their backs to the deck that hid the wide waters of the Forth and facing the great after turrets, with their 15-inch guns. Then, while the quarter-master's pipe shrilled its ceremonial lay, they passed in order down to the waiting barge, and so to the chill and darkness beyond.

And thus, in the mists of these last days, when the great fleet that has its home in these waters lay invisible, and only the voice of its fog signals and the echo of its bells gave sign of its presence, the German dream of sea power and sea dominion has come to an end.

As in some unequal chess match, when the loser, seeing the inevitable checkmate ahead, dispenses with the useless last moves, so the German Navy has spared itself the tragedy of a final and hopeless battle.

The last act of the drama has accomplished itself in a strange environment of half lights, falling to profound darkness. Already on Friday morning, when the light cruiser squadron, under Rear Admiral Sinclair, with its attendant destroyers, moved from their moorings in the Firth of Forth for the rendezvous at sea with the German light cruiser Königsberg, bringing Rear Admiral Meurer and his staff, the gray fog stood dense upon the water, and the course down stream lay between unseen shores and through the lines of great ships that loomed dimly, and within an instant were huge and close at hand.

The gates of the booms showed one after the other as H.M.S. Cardiff, the Rear Admiral's flagship, slid through, and presently the fog thinned as the Forth widened into the North Sea.

The six light cruisers and the 10 destroyers distributed themselves over the calm surface, stretching in a long line abreast that disappeared in the vagueness of the horizon.

The Königsberg had been given a course that should bring her to the meeting point at 2 p.m., but wireless message after wireless message came from her, describing in what manner she was varying that course—in one instance to make a detour about a German minefield which our ships had long since swept up—and stating her position and course. There was ground for a little anxiety lest in the dimness of mist that encircled the sea the British ships might miss her as she stood up to the Firth, and that she might attempt the entrance unescorted.

It was at 2:20 precisely that the ships, having patrolled the neighborhood of the meeting point for about half an hour, picked her up. First a blur in the haze to windward as she appeared from southward; then the ship's form growing into distinctness as she neared; and at last the shape of a long, light-painted cruiser, her sharp stem planing through the water with scarcely a bow-wave, and the appointed flags by which she was to be recognizable flying at the head of those very long topmasts which the Germans still carry.

From every bridge in the squadron and the destroyers' glasses concentrated upon her, the first German ship to know immunity on the seas for four years, the advance guard of those ships of the German Navy which are to be surrendered to the Allies.

A ship is a ship, and her way upon the waters is forever the same, and yet, somehow, she conveyed to those who watched a sense of surrender and the humiliation of failure and defeat.

The Cardiff's searchlight shutter clacked and fluttered as she flicked her orders across; the Königsberg held her searchlight open in acknowledgment, and came around to fall into station astern of the British flagship; it suggested something like the resignation and the mute obedience of a prisoner of war. At her fore topmast head she flew the flag of Rear Admiral Meurer, and the Imperial German ensign at her peak; and at the main, between the two, the white flag.

She signaled the letters of her "call sign," and our wireless picked up her message to a German land station, to the effect that we had met her and taken her in charge. Then she relapsed into silence.

With a telescope it was possible to make out the officers on her upper bridge and upon her lower bridge, its weather cloths lined with the heads of gazers, the black hats of a number of civilians, possibly members of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council delegated to accompany the Rear Admiral. Her guns—she has five of 5.9-in. caliber—were hidden under canvas covers. Speed was reduced to 10 knots for the entrance through the gates of the boom, and at 6 p.m. she was ushered

to her berth off Inchkeith and anchored there.

The ships of the escort anchored about her. Following her special orders, she showed throughout the night riding and stern lights of normal brilliancy and a light on each beam shining outboard, while a motor launch was detailed to cruise around her until daylight to prevent communication with the shore.

The flag commander from the Queen Elizabeth escorted Admiral Meurer and his staff of four officers on board the destroyer Oak, which conveyed them up the river to be received aboard the great flagship by Sir David Beatty. It was already dark when they set off, but the fog had lifted for the time being, and their course upstream was between vast black bulks of mighty warships, mile upon mile of them in rows and tiers, each spangled with lit scuttles and humming with life. The Germans saw nothing of it all, for they were below, in the ward room of the destroyer.

Upon the quarterdeck of the Queen Elizabeth, a line of royal marines with fixed bayonets was already standing at attention between the gangway and the companion hatch when the German officers were piped up the side. They were received on deck by Commodore Brand, the captain of the fleet, and the captain of the Queen Elizabeth, and led forthwith below. From the upper deck a crowd of intently interested sailors watched their arrival, but no word or cry was uttered.

The preliminary stages of the conference which then opened lasted till 8:30, and the Germans then returned to their ship.

Yesterday (Saturday) dawned through a fog in which, from the deck

of the Queen Elizabeth, her mastheads were invisible, and it was impossible for the German officers to arrive on board of her till noon. Admiral Beatty was assisted by Admiral Madden, second in command of the Grand Fleet, and by Vice-Admiral Brock, the chief of staff, while Vice-Admiral Browning and Rear Admiral Tyrwhitt took part at certain stages. Two naval officers were present as interpreters. The members of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council remained upon the Königsberg, and took no part in the proceedings aboard the flagship.

Certain of the results of the conference, regarding the surrender of the submarines and of surface vessels, have already been made public, and will take effect within the next few days. In regard to the rest, it may be taken for granted that the requirements of Sir David Beatty have been satisfied and the agreement thus reached has been communicated to the German command.

Thus ends the bloodless last battle of the German Navy in defeat and disintegration; the future that was to be upon the water recedes to the limbo of vain hopes and too sanguine ambitions.

At 5 a.m. this morning the Königsberg moved out with her escort, to be released to the seas which Germany has made empty, and to that freedom of the seas whose charter was signed and sealed beneath the white ensign that flies over the British flagship.

DOUBLE PAY FOR NAVY ASKED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Secretary of the Navy on Wednesday asked Congress to make permanent the doubled pay given the enlisted men of the navy at the beginning of the war as a temporary measure.

DUTCH WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AMSTERDAM, Holland.—In the speech from the throne, read by the Queen at the opening of the new Dutch Parliament, the word "gentlemen" was omitted in addressing the House, but there was a marked absence of any word of welcome to the first woman representative. This was commented on in all the Liberal papers, and most of them said that the Cabinet must bring in a bill for woman suffrage before the expiration of the present Parliament at the end of three years.

During the discussion in the House on the speech, Baron van der Feltz (Radical) and Mr. Vliegen (Social Democrat) both asked the Premier, Jonkheer Ruys de Beerenbrouck, why woman suffrage had been left out of the speech, since the country was ripe for the reform and it was being expected by the people in the near future. The Premier replied that he had only mentioned the most urgent questions, and he did not consider that woman suffrage was urgent.

A bill was subsequently introduced by Mr. Marchant (Radical) to eliminate the word "male" in the Ballot Act, where the word was placed before "Netherlander." This excluding women from the vote. It is proposed that the bill should come into force in January, 1922. This last clause strengthens the bill by removing the argument that the passing of the measure would necessitate a dissolution before 1922. The bill cannot be discussed in Parliament before the spring.

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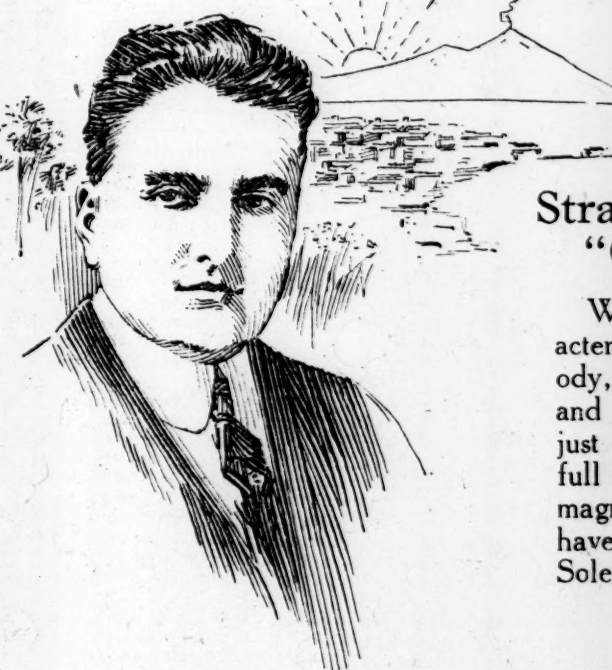


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JAMAICA SEEKS TRADE EXPANSION

Recommendations of the Merchants' Exchange of the Island Are Indorsed and Extended by the Imperial Association

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, British West Indies.—The Jamaica Imperial Association in reply to the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, communicated to it by Governor Probyn, has indorsed and somewhat extended the recommendations already made by the Jamaica Merchants' Exchange as a reply to the question, what will best help the shipping facilities of this island and intercolonial communication. A deputation from the association, consisting of A. W. Farquharson (once a vice-president of the Atlantic Fruit Company); Captain List, who was formerly the United Fruit Company's local manager here, and a third member, waited upon the Governor with the association's reply. The recommendations are:

1. To make all the island's principal ports, free ports of entry.
2. To improve Kingston Harbor, establishing a dock and coaling station, with up-to-date equipment.
3. To resume, as soon as shipping permits, the fortnightly service to Britain with cargo and passenger boats, and particularly with cargo space for fruit.

4. As soon as practicable, to place transportation facilities with Great Britain, under control of the Imperial authorities, so as to insure to all producers wishing to ship produce from this island, fair rates for passengers and cargo, and space for fruit cargo, such as bananas and oranges.
5. Regarding intercolonial communication, the association's position is that practically no cargo offers for transport between Jamaica and the other West Indies, therefore no recommendations are made for a strictly intercolonial service. But it is urged that any vessels touching at Jamaica under the proposed arrangements, should also drop some other West Indian port, so as to link freight and passengers from Jamaica to any intercolonial service that may be available.

Governor Probyn has recommended to the Secretary of State most of the above urged points, putting first, of paramount importance, imperial control of transport between Jamaica and Britain, so as to assure fair rates and fair allotment of cargo space. It has been one of the complaints here that the shipping companies have combined to enforce exorbitant rates, and have allowed the large companies to practically monopolize space. The Governor in asking that ships be released at an early date to resume the fortnightly service to Britain, makes the point that preference should be given to Jamaica as against foreign ports, the object being to assure freight being conveyed from Britain to Jamaica and vice versa. He announces that the Jamaica Government will make Kingston a port free of light and harbor dues. Regarding the improvement of Kingston harbor, it will be of great assistance if the Imperial authorities will send an expert to advise what steps are necessary to fit the port for a port of call for steamers of the Australian line which come up through the Panama Canal, on their way across the Atlantic. The Governor also proposes that possibly the dry dock stationed at Bermuda may no longer be needed there, in which case it might be removed here.

A new Citizens' Association has been formed at Frankfield, an inland district, its object being to promote the progress of the island, industrially and otherwise.

AIR SERVICE DEMOBILIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario.—It is officially stated that notices have just been issued by the Department of the Naval Service for the demobilization of the Royal Canadian Naval Air Service. Steps were taken to organize this division some time ago, and a number of cadets were entered for training. Some of these have been sent to England and some have been sent to the United States to take a preliminary course in the special schools and then take up the flying training. The need for the coast protection which was to be given by these men having disappeared, their training is now being discontinued and the cadets are being brought back to Canada, when they will be demobilized and returned to their homes. It is expected that the cadets now training in the United States and those now in England will be demobilized during December.

TORONTO FAVORS REFUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ontario.—At a meeting of the City Council a few days ago it was decided that the city would support Sir Adam Beck, chairman of the Ontario Hydro Commission, in his claim against the federal government for a refund of \$2,000,000 spent in connection with the third pipe line which was constructed to the Toronto Power Company's premises at Niagara Falls for munition plants during the continuance of the war. Sir Adam claims that this line was laid solely for the purpose of facilitating the work in the munition plants and that as soon as the Chippewa development scheme is completed it will be useless.

GRAIN SCREENINGS ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The campaign of the farmers to force a more suitable division of grain screenings by the elevators at the terminals will be the subject of a meeting of the Board of Grain Commissioners in

Winnipeg today. Last year's tariff approved by the board read that "after deducting 1 per cent of the gross weight for waste, a return will be made for the balance of the screenings." At the request of the elevator interests at terminals, the board is urged to change that tariff to the following: "After deducting 1 per cent of the gross dockage for waste, a return will be made for the balance of the screenings."

There seems to be but little difference in the two clauses, but it in reality makes a difference of \$15 to \$30 to the farmer who ships a car of grain, so the farmers claim. In fact, for years the elevator companies made no return for these waste screenings, and farmers assert that large profits were really made out of these screenings by the elevator men. This, however, is a mooted question, but at present is exciting more or less attention in the West because feed for live stock is so high that screenings have more than doubled in value with supply much less than the demand.

FAMOUS DICKENSIAN INNS

La Belle Sauvage Inn

By B. W. Matz, editor of The Dickensian

Other articles in this series have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Nov. 21 and Nov. 28.

There are in London several old inns, once the headquarters of celebrated coaches in the days when coaches performed their journeys in a graver and more solemn manner than they do in these times; but which have now degenerated into little more than the abiding and booking places of country wagons. The reader would look in vain for any of these ancient hostels, among the Golden Crosses and Bull and Mouth, which rear their stately fronts in the improved streets of London. If he would light upon any of these old places, he must direct his

across the road, beside No. 68, which in Pickwickian days was No. 38. Perhaps the shape of the yard which still bears the inn's name may be considered as a trace of its former glory. This yard is now surrounded by the business premises of well-known publishers, which occupy the whole site of the old building, and is called by the inn's name.

We can find no earlier reference to the inn than that in the reign of Henry VI, when a certain John French in a deed (1453) made over to his mother for her life "all that tenement or inn, with its appurtenances, called Savage's Inn, otherwise called 'le Bell on the Hope' in the parish of Fleet Street, London." Prior to that it may be surmised that it belonged to a citizen of the name of Savage, probably the "William Savage of Fleet Street in the Parish of St. Bridget," upon whom, it is recorded in 1380, an attempt was made "to obtain by means of forged letter, twenty shillings."

It would be clear from this that its



La Belle Sauvage Inn

GOVERNMENT AID IS SOUGHT FOR ROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Quebec.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Canadian Good Roads Association, held in Montreal, a resolution was adopted noting with satisfaction the announcement that the building of modern highways will form an important part of the reconstruction program of the Dominion Government, and also calling attention to the fact that various provinces already have well-organized highways departments, equipped as to personnel with men of engineering and executive ability and possessing a vast amount of information about the conditions and requirements in their respective provinces.

Appreciating the efforts of the Dominion Government in reconstruction work, and the call which has gone from Ottawa for assistance in such work on the part of all organizations, governmental or otherwise, in the manner in which each is best fitted to assist, and realizing the advantages of avoiding duplication of effort, the board unanimously resolved: To communicate with the governments of the provinces, proposing that they offer to carry out such highway building plans as may be arranged on a basis as to cost between the Dominion and provincial governments to be agreed upon; to communicate with the Dominion Government of Canada, pointing out these facts, and proposing that the government favorably consider the advisability of using the road-building knowledge and facilities of the provinces by making grants for highways which may be built by the provinces, in consideration of certain expenditures by the provinces themselves; and that the government of Canada call into council representatives of the provinces at the earliest possible date to give effect to the program recommended.

FACULTY OF AVIATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ontario.—The University of Toronto has decided to establish a Faculty of Aviation, and will at once take over three aeroplanes from the Royal Air Force. "Every university in Canada," said an aviation officer, will receive one or more planes. Except for a few Curtiss machines, they will not be suitable for actual flying, but may be used to advantage for teaching purposes. The mathematical teaching staffs of the universities will have charge of most of the courses, and as the theory of aviation depends upon the working out of mathematical problems, the graduate will have to pass an exacting examination in pure mathematics.

steps to the obscure quarters of the town; and there in some secluded nooks he will find several, still standing with a kind of gloomy sturdiness, amidst the modern innovations which surround them.

Thus Dickens wrote in Chapter X of "The Pickwick Papers," introductory to his description of the "White Hart" in the borough, in which district, he goes on to say, "there still remain some half-dozen old inns, which have preserved their external features unchanged." The same remarks would have applied to many other inns in the city of London proper at the time, prominent amongst them being "La Belle Sauvage" of Ludgate Hill; but alas, these do not exist today, and "La Belle Sauvage" has, like many others, gone into the limbo of past, if not forgotten things, leaving nothing but its name denoting a cul-de-sac, to remind the present generation of its one-time fame.

This was the inn, as stated in the same chapter, where Tony Weller, splendid in many layers of cloth cape and huge brimmed hat, stopped "when he drove up" on the box seat of one of the stage coaches of the period. For Tony Weller, the redoubtable Sam's father, was, as everybody knows, a coachman typical of the period of the book, and the "Belle Sauvage" (the spelling of "savage" here followed the fashion of the period referred to) was where he started and ended his journeys in London. But the anecdote related by his son of how he was hoodwinked into taking out a license to marry Mrs. Clarke contains the chief of the only two actual references to the fact that his headquarters were the "Belle Sauvage," as he called it. It is certainly recorded that he started from the "Bull" in Whitechapel when he drove the Pickwickians to Ipswich, but it is the "Belle Sauvage" that is associated with his name.

"What's your name, Sir?" says the lawyer. "Tony Weller," says my father. "Parish?" says the lawyer. "Belle Sauvage," says my father; for he stopped there when he drove up, and he knew nothing about parishes, he didn't."

Now it seems to us a curious fact that Dickens never made any further reference to this famous inn, either in Pickwick or in his other books, than that here recorded. It is particularly curious in regard to Pickwick, for the inn was not only close to the Fleet Prison, which figures so prominently in the book, but its outbuildings actually adjoined it. Meager as is the reference, it is nevertheless retained in the memory, and the inn proclaimed a Dickensian inn quite as indelibly as if it had been the scene of many an incident such as connect others with his name and books.

Unfortunately there are only one or two landmarks remaining to show that it ever existed. One of these is the archway out of Ludgate Hill, just beyond the hideous bridge which runs

sign was the "Bell and Hoop," before it became the property of the Savage family, from whom there can be no doubt it got its name of "La Belle Sauvage." According to Stow, Mrs. Isabella Savage gave the inn to the Cutlers' Company, but this would seem to be incorrect, for more recent research has proved definitely that it was a John Craythorne who did so in 1568. The crest of the Cutlers' Company is the Elephant and Castle, and a stone has-relief of it, which once stood over the gateway of the inn under the sign of the Bell, is still to be seen on the east wall of La Belle Sauvage Yard today. It was placed there some 50 years ago when the old inn was demolished.

Years before Craythorne presented the inn to the Cutlers' Company, however, it was known as "La Belle Sauvage," for we are told that Sir Thomas Wyatt, the warrior poet, in 1554 made his last stand with his Kentish men against the troops of Mary just in front of the ancient inn, "La Belle Sauvage." He was attempting to capture Ludgate and was driven back with some thousands of rebel followers to Temple Bar, where he surrendered himself to Sir Maurice Berkeley, and so sealed his own fate and that of poor Lady Jane Grey.

Again, in 1584, the inn was described as "Ye Belle Sauvage" and there have been many speculations as to the origin of the name, and some doubt as to the correct spelling. In 1648 and 1672 exhibitions of landlords' tokens of various inns were held, whereat were shown two belonging to "La Belle Sauvage," the sign of one being that of an Indian woman holding a bow and arrow, and the other, of Queen Anne's time, that of a savage standing by a bell, and it has been conjectured that this latter sign may have suggested the name. But as the inn was known as "Ye Belle Sauvage" some 60 years previously this is hardly likely. Another conjecture as to its origin was made by Addison in The Spectator who, having read an old French romance which gives an account of a beautiful woman called in French "La Belle Sauvage" and translated into English as "Bell Savage," considered the name was derived from

that source. Alderman Sir W. P. Treloar, in his excellent little book on "Ludgate Hill," puts forth another idea. "As the Inn," he says, "was the mansion of the Savage family, and near to Bailey or Ballium, it is at least conceivable that it would come to be known as the Ball or Bailey Savage Inn, and afterward the Old Ball or Bailey Inn." We prefer, however, to favor the Isabella Savage theory as the likely one.

Long before Elizabeth's time and long afterward the inn was a very famous one. In the days before Shakespeare the actors gave performances of their plays in the old inn yard, using the courtyards in place of what is now the pit, and the upper and lower galleries for what are now the boxes and galleries of modern theaters. In 1556, the old inns, such as the "Cross Keys," the "Bull" and "Belle Sauvage" were used extensively for this purpose, the latter, we are told, almost ranking as a permanent theater. We find Collier also stating that the "Belle Sauvage" was a favorite place for these performances.

Originally the old inn consisted of two courts, an inner and outer one. The present archway from Ludgate Hill led into the latter, which at one time contained private houses. A distinguished resident in one of these (No. 11) was Grinling Gibbons. According to Horace Walpole, Gibbons carved an exquisite pot of flowers in wood, which stood on his window sill there, and shook surprisingly with the motion of the coaches that passed beneath. The inn proper, surrounded by its picturesque galleries, stood in a corner of the inner court, entered by a second archway about half way up the yard.

Part of the inn abutted on to the back of Fleet Prison, and Mr. Jaques in his "Rambles With an American," bearing this fact in mind, ingeniously suggests that the conception of smuggling Mr. Pickwick from the prison by means of a piano without works may have been conceived in Mr. Weller's brain while resting in the "Belle Sauvage" and contemplating the prison wall.

In 1828, the period of "The Pickwick Papers," J. Pollard painted a picture of the Cambridge Coach ("The Star") leaving the inn. A portion of this picture showing the coach and the north side of Ludgate Hill, was published as a lithograph by Thomas McLean of the Haymarket. It gives the details of the inn entrance and the coach on a large scale. The inn at the time was owned by Robert Nelson. He was a son of Mrs. Ann Nelson, the popular proprietor of "The Bull," Whitechapel. Besides the coaches for the eastern counties, those also for other parts of the country started from its precincts, for such names as Bath, Bristol, Exeter, Plymouth, Oxford, Gloucester, Coventry, Carlisle, Manchester are announced on the signboard at the side of the archway.

In spite of the fact that Dickens only once refers to the inn its name and fame nevertheless will always be associated with him and with Tony Weller, who was so familiar with it and so attached to it, as to name it as the parish he resided in.

CUBA-CANADIAN TRADE RELATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Señor Francisco Canellas, Consul in Montreal for the Cuban Republic, is endeavoring to secure improved steamship facilities between Cuba and Canada. "I think a monthly service from the St. Lawrence in summer, and from Halifax in winter, would greatly stimulate trade," said the consul. "Our people have been importing large quantities of cheese from Holland, but following considerable correspondence, I have succeeded in convincing our consumers that they can be supplied with as good a quality and at cheaper shipping rates from Canada. A large trade in Canadian fish can also be developed."

"I have," he added, "made every effort to get back Canadian and Cuban trade relations to the pre-war conditions, and I hope that the volume of trade between the 'Queen of the Antilles' and this country will be greatly increased within a short time. From the port of Montreal alone, up to Dec. 3, goods to the value of \$500,000 had been forwarded to Cuba during the present year, and previous to the European war, the trade of Cuba with Canada had increased in 10 years over \$3,000,000. The number of Canadian banking institutions already established and doing well in Cuba will have the effect among other things of contributing to the expansion of our trade."

EIGHT-HOUR DAY DEMANDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

ST. THOMAS, Ontario.—Extra money does not compensate for hours that are too long, employees of the Michigan Central and Pere Marquette railways affirm, and as a result they are insisting on an eight-hour day in all departments. This eight-hour day has been in force in the Pere Marquette shops, so far as some departments are concerned, for several months, and now the Michigan Central Railroad shops are likely to follow suit, since the former objection—scarcity of labor—has not its former force.

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GUARANTEE FOR KEEPING OF PEACE

Sir Henry Babington Smith Says Surest Way Will Be Found in Confidence Existing Between the United States and Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—Sir Henry Babington Smith, speaking before an association of British war mission employees, said that, in the readjustment of world affairs, the surest guarantee of the keeping of the treaty of peace will be found in the unbroken confidence existing between the United States and the British Empire, and between those two countries and France and the other allies; also that all attempts to disrupt or undermine that confidence would prove fruitless.

Reviewing the activities of the mission in which his audience had had a part, he said:

"The war has produced many remarkable developments and caused many departures from precedent. Not the least remarkable of these is the establishment of the British war mission, consisting of executive departments of the British Government—an epitome, in fact, of the British civil service—set up in a country which ceased some time ago to be a part of the British Empire. But the welcome that we have received has been so warm and the assistance given to us so cordial that we have almost forgotten that we are not at home."

"The history of the mission divides itself into two main sections: The period before America joined in the war, and the period after that great event. The former, when America was neutral, I may describe as the colonizing period. Isolated bodies arrived and separate and independent settlements were formed. Great Britain and the Allies were making vast purchases of war material in the United States. The Ministry of Shipping found it necessary to be represented in New York and an office was created. From small beginnings this office grew rapidly into the large and efficient organization which we see today."

"The entry of America into the war altered the whole position. There was no longer any necessity, I will not say for concealment, but for unobtrusiveness. The great success of Mr. Balfour's mission and the unbounded cordiality with which it was received inaugurated a new era of government support and cooperation."

"The activities of the mission have been so varied that I can hardly venture to trespass upon your patience while I enumerate all of them, but I must not omit to speak of the British Bureau of Information. Mr. Geoffrey Butler accompanied Lord Balfour in his mission, and remained behind to organize an office for the purpose of placing accurate information at the disposal of the American press and American public, and answering inquiries, and of arranging for the circulation in America of motion pictures and other forms of pictorial representation which would bring before the eyes of America the realities of the war, and in particular the part which the British forces were playing in it."

"The success which has attended the operations of the mission has been rendered possible only by close and cordial cooperation with America and Americans. We have learned by close contact to understand each other better, and good understanding and friendship are the best foundation for any structure which the future may build. We have many problems to solve in common, but if we approach them in common the solution is already half found."

SOLDIER LOANS GRANTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The Canadian Soldiers Settlement Board has issued the following statement regarding the board's land scheme: "The act applies to members of our expeditionary force who have left with an honorable record or have been honorably discharged, also discharged members of the expeditionary forces of the United Kingdom and other British dominions, who saw service at a seat of war, and to such members discharged from active service in the forces of our allies, who were British subjects resident in Canada before the war. . . . The act provides for loaning to those entitled to its benefits on the security of a first charge or first mortgage against their land, amounts up to a maximum of \$2500. In the case of returned soldiers on vacant Dominion homestead lands, the loan provisions apply on the same terms as if the lands were privately owned, and in addition to his ordinary civilian right of homestead entry a further quarter-section of 160 acres may be granted an eligible settler under entry suitable settlement conditions. Loans have been approved of to 975 soldiers for a total of \$1,239,685."

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COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Increases in school teachers' salaries and enactment of a law for the compulsory school attendance of children were subjects advocated at the fifty-fourth annual convention of the Provincial Association of Protestant School Teachers of Quebec. Mr. C. A. Adams of Granby, in his presidential address, proposed that every seven years the teacher be granted long leave of absence so as to visit other countries and observe other institutions and methods.

In the report of a committee on salaries, a minimum of \$500 a year for teachers with elementary diplomas and \$700 for teachers holding model diplomas was advocated. Figures, respecting the cost per year of educating a pupil in the different provinces were given by W. C. R. Anderson, M.A. New Brunswick spent \$25 per year; Nova Scotia, \$23.34 per year; Quebec, \$31.65 per year; Ontario, \$45.12 per year; Manitoba, \$107; Saskatchewan, \$112; Alberta, \$72.63, and British Columbia, \$63.20.

Sir William Peterson, principal of McGill University, strongly favored compulsory education, and resolutions were adopted by the convention calling upon the Provincial Government to take up the question of compulsory school attendance and to establish bureaux in all cities with a population of over 10,000 to collect accurate school figures.

COMMANDEERING OATS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—The Dominion Seed Purchasing Commission, with headquarters in Regina, has been vested with powers to commandeer oats required for seeding purposes. The premium on seed oats has also been increased to 10 cents a bushel over Winnipeg prices, instead of 5 cents, for No. 1 oats. In Alberta the premiums have been raised to 15 and 11 cents for No. 1 and No. 2 seed oats, respectively. The commissioner estimates that 3,000,000 bushels will be required in seed oats for the whole West, and as there is a prospect that an insufficient supply of first-class seed oats is available in the West, arrangements are being made to buy oats in Minneapolis, in the United States. The reason for the increase in the premium is due to the millers' overbidding the commission.

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—The Great War Veterans Provincial Executive has received information from Ottawa, which indicates that at the next session of the federal parliament legislation will be introduced whereby the lands for soldier settlement, in part at least, will be acquired for the Soldiers Settlement Board by the purchase of school lands, Indian reserves and forest reserve areas. This means that soldiers desiring to settle on farms will not be compelled to go into undeveloped districts and work as pioneers.

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SHIPPING BOARD MAKES AN APPEAL

Operators of All Kinds of Vessels
and Employees Asked to Con-
tinue to Respect Wages and
Present Working Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Resolutions have been adopted by the United States Shipping Board appealing to all organizations affected to continue to respect the wages and working conditions of the Shipping Board and affiliated adjustment agencies. They set forth the fact that the war emergency is not passed while the depleted tonnage of the world is still taxed by the demands of forces overseas and the food and other requirements of the people of Europe. The government still needs the uninterrupted operation of all available tonnage and the cooperation of the owners of all kinds of vessels. The Shipping Board, therefore, appeals to all organizations and classes of owners and operators of vessels and harbor marine equipment, whether controlled by the Shipping Board or not, and all organizations and classes of licensed officers and crew to continue to respect the determination of wages and working conditions by the Shipping Board and all existing adjustment agencies with which the Shipping Board is affiliated, including the National Adjustment Commission and the New York Harbor Wage Adjustment Board; to cooperate in continuing existing arbitration agreements and existing adjustment agencies and in maintaining existing methods of adjusting controversies respecting wages and working conditions; to cooperate with the Shipping Board in maintaining its control over marine and dock industrial relations; and generally to cooperate in maintaining the status quo with respect to such industrial relations, until such time as a different policy shall be officially pronounced by or with the authority of the president of the Shipping Board.

The Shipping Board is in receipt of word to the effect that the employees on harbor craft in the port of New York will go on strike unless their employers agree to arbitrate certain pending issues. Requests for the establishment of wage rates and conditions of work, including the eight-hour day, have been made by the Marine Workers Affiliation for the Port of New York, which numbers in its membership about 16,000 harbor employees, including marine engineers and deck officers, steam and operating engineers, tidewater and harbor boatmen. This crisis is brought about by the fact that the operators of harbor craft in the port of New York are apparently willing to consent to arbitration as to wages only, but not as to hours of work. The attitude of the men is that they are willing to submit to arbitration, provided all of the issues are arbitrated. The United States Shipping Board does not believe that the operators of harbor craft in New York will decline to arbitrate any difference with their men at the present critical time, thereby receding from their own patriotic attitude during the period of actual warfare. The Shipping Board has no desire to dictate any particular method of arbitration, but desires only to use its influence and authority to the end that pending difficulties be adjusted without interruption of traffic at the port of New York. Under all the circumstances it seems clear that some form of arbitration should be mutually agreed upon and that all pending issues be submitted to such arbitration. The employees have indicated their willingness to carry out such a plan. Failure on the part of harbor-boat operators to join in such an agreement places the gravest responsibility upon them.

Accordingly the Shipping Board now calls upon all of the operators involved in this controversy to submit all pending issues with their employees to an agency of arbitration. This agency may be the New York Harbor Wage Adjustment Board, the board provided for in the agreement of Dec. 11, the board proposed by the operators or the National War Labor Board. If no other agency of arbitration is agreed upon, the present New York Harbor Wage Board should continue to function and render an award on the pending issues. "Under no circumstances, however," says the Shipping Board, "should any of the parties by their action permit the work in New York Harbor, so vital to ourselves and our allies, to become tied up by a controversy which is capable of peaceable adjustment."

MINIMUM WAGE IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its London Bureau

LONDON, England.—At a recent meeting of the Agriculture Wages Board (England and Wales) it was decided to make orders fixing minimum rates as follows: Cheshire: Minimum rates of 40s. per week of 60 hours for head stockmen, head teamsters and head shepherds and of 38s. per week of 60 hours for second stockmen, second teamsters and second shepherds, to apply to 15 years and over, with overtime rates of 9d. an hour on week days and 10d. an hour on Sundays.

Northumberland and Durham: Minimum rates of 43s. for whole-time shepherds of 15 years and over, to apply to a week consisting of the hours of employment, whether on week days or on Sunday, customary in the area in the case of this class of workers.

Shropshire: Minimum rates of 39s. at 21 years and over and of 37s. between 15 and 21 years, for teamsters, cowmen and shepherds, to apply to a week consisting of the hours of employment, whether on week days or on

Sunday, customary in the area in the case of these respective classes of workers, with overtime rates of 9d. an hour on week days and 10d. an hour on Sundays for men of 21 years and over, and 9d. an hour on both week days and Sundays for men between 18 and 21 years, to apply if and when customary hours are exceeded.

On the recommendation of the District Wages Committee for the area concerned, the board decided to give formal notice of their proposal to fix minimum rates of wages as follows: Brecon and Radnor: (1) A minimum of 35s. for cowmen, wagoners, and shepherds of 18 years and over, to apply to a week consisting of the hours of employment, whether on week days or on Sunday, customary in the area in the case of these respective classes of workers, with overtime rates of 8½d. an hour on week days and 10d. an hour on Sundays, to apply if and when such customary hours are exceeded. (2) Minimum rates for boys under 18 on a scale ranging, for a week of 54 hours in summer and 48 hours in winter, from 10s. in the case of boys under 14 years of age by equal annual increments of 4s. a week to the full 30s. a week for ordinary male workers of 18 and over, with overtime rates calculated on the general basis of time and a quarter on week days and time and a half on Sundays.

Three minimum rates can be fixed a month must elapse from the date of the notices of proposal, during which period objections to the proposed rates may be lodged with the Wages Board. It was reported from the Administration Committee that a considerable number of complaints of non-payment of the minimum wage had been dealt with by the inspectors.

LABOR UNIONS AND RETURNED SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

VANCOUVER, British of Columbia.—During the past few weeks, local organized labor has been making definite efforts to bring about a rapprochement between the returned soldier and the union man. This has taken the form not only of friendly overtures, but of active efforts to assist the soldiers to get work, even at the expense of the union men. In the labor press, also, the good offices have been extended. Labor leaders, in taking this course, recognize that the party to which the returned soldier affiliates himself will occupy a commanding position from a political standpoint. The movement, however, has not met with marked success, as the soldiers do not forget that these union men, only a few months ago, when the allied war effort was at its greatest, declared in favor of a 24-hour strike in order to show sympathy with an alleged draft evader. Afterwards the soldiers issued a call for the deportation of nine labor leaders responsible for calling the strike, and the majority of these men still occupy positions of prominence in the Trades Council, including the presidency and secretaryship.

Recently the Great War Veterans Association expressed determination not to have any active cooperation with local trades unions as separate branches or with the Trades Council while this element was in power. Bolsheviks, Germans, Austrians and "bohunks" were condemned more than one speaker denouncing the fact that so many of these men were given work at high salaries, while the soldiers could get only the smaller jobs.

SALMON FISHING MAY BE RESTRICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Washington.—That regulations will soon be promulgated by the United States Government forbidding salmon fishing in any stream in Southeastern Alaska west of Cape Spencer has been indicated in the hearings held here before Ward T. Bower, chief of the Alaska division of the federal Bureau of Fisheries. About 150 citizens, cannerymen, business men, fishermen and officials attended the hearings, instigated by the Bureau of Education to stop salmon fishing in the Copper and Yukon rivers. From this stream other inland waters leading to the sea were brought under discussion.

Fishermen present said that the laws are being grossly violated, that the streams are being overfished and that nothing can save the industry from extinction within a few years excepting the abolition of stream fishing, which means the constant exploitation of the spawning grounds.

Mr. Bower has gone to Washington to prepare his findings, and his report will be published before Jan. 1 in order that new rules may be promulgated with the new year.

EMPLOYMENT FOR INDIANS IN ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

MUSKOGEE, Oklahoma.—Indians of the five civilized tribes who are returning home from the army, will have little difficulty in finding work. The government agencies which are constantly at work in the interest of the tribes are now making their plans to receive the returning Indian soldiers and find places for them where they can best serve themselves and the community.

Gabe E. Parker, superintendent for the five civilized tribes, has sent out letters to the various field superintendents, instructing them to assist in every way possible those Indians who are returning from the army. A great many of them, of course, have their own farms to which they may return. Others who have been educated along agricultural lines in the various Indian schools will be placed on farms throughout the Southwest, which has been notoriously short of farm help during the past two years.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY OF LABOR DEFINED

National Industrial Conference
Board of United States Points
Out Distinctions Which Exist
Between Different Meanings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Aiming to clarify discussion of the eight-hour day which, it says, is characterized by much vagueness and confusion, the National Industrial Conference Board, which has its headquarters here, has issued a monograph on the subject. "The phrase," says the board, "has no clearly defined or universally accepted significance. It has at least three separate meanings."

"A straight eight-hour day, under which overtime is eliminated or even prohibited, except in extraordinary emergency. "An eight-hour shift with three work periods daily of eight hours each for as many different sets of workers. This arrangement may extend over six or seven days of the week.

"A basic eight-hour day, in which eight hours is made the basis or measure for service or payment, but under which overtime is permitted. Where a Saturday half holiday prevails, overtime commences at the close of the morning session.

"These definitions," continues the board, "reveal the distinctions which exist between the different meanings of the so-called eight-hour day. When the straight eight-hour day is meant, overtime is prohibited, and the work-day week contains 48 hours, or, if a Saturday half-holiday is observed, only 44 hours. Under the eight-hour shift system, overtime is practically eliminated by the nature of the arrangement; if the industry operates continuously seven days in the week, the work-week totals 56 hours. In the case of the basic eight-hour day, the nominal work-week may consist of 48 or 44 hours, dependent upon the observance or non-observance of the Saturday half-holiday, but since overtime is permitted, no limit is imposed on the number of actual hours per week.

"The straight eight-hour day has been brought about chiefly by legislation. It was first applied to women and children; later it was extended to men in certain hazardous occupations. Still later it was made applicable to employees on public works or contracts for the State, and last to certain private enterprises. At the present time, an eight-hour day is established by law in many of the states to govern the hours of labor of men and women in public employment, or in private employment on contract work for national, state, or municipal governments. Fourteen states enforce the eight-hour day for miners, eight states enforce it for men employed in smelting operations. Eleven states apply it to men in certain other private employments, most of which involve special hazards.

"Federal legislation providing for an eight-hour day in certain government contracts existed prior to 1892, but the provisions were vaguely worded and their practical application was uncertain. By an act of Aug. 1, 1892, however, Congress definitely adopted the principle of a straight eight-hour day for laborers and mechanics employed by the government or contractors or sub-contractors upon public works. The hours of work in such cases were definitely limited to eight in any calendar day, except in case of extraordinary emergency. A later act of June 19, 1912, commonly referred to as the Federal Eight-Hour Act, provided for the insertion in certain classes of government contracts of a more specific condition. No laborer or mechanic was to be required or permitted to work upon the subject-matter of such contracts more than eight hours in any calendar day. A penalty of \$6.00 a day for each mechanic or laborer illegally employed in excess of such hours was imposed. The eight-hour day enforced by this act was a straight eight-hour day."

MICHIGAN SCHOOL INITIATIVE BARRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Michigan.—More than 10,000 illegal signatures were found on the petitions asking for a vote on a constitutional amendment outlawing parochial and private schools in Michigan. This brought the total well below the necessary number of signatures, and the amendment cannot be voted on in April next.

The illegal signatures were those of women obtained before Dec. 5. The women won the right of suffrage in the November election, but constitutional amendments are not effective for 30 days after their adoption, and women could not legally register until that time. Many registered before that date. These petitions were thrown out, as women were not then duly qualified electors, and only such may initiate legislation.

PORT OF NEW YORK DISTRICT IS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—The initial step in the development of a means for the enlargement and preservation of New York's commerce is offered in the plan of the New York-New Jersey Port and Harbor Commission for the establishment of a "Port of New York District," which will combine under the authority of six commissioners, from New York and New Jersey, the interests of the municipalities which use this harbor.

A commission, of which William R. Wilcox is chairman, has drawn up the

tentative outline of a treaty which will promote the development of the terminal facilities of the two states. The draft refers to the fact that in 1834 a treaty was agreed upon between New York and New Jersey relating to the government of the waters surrounding the port of New York, and suggests that an amendment to this document would be the best means of further cooperation between these two states.

AERIAL MAIL ROUTE IS TO BE CHARTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, California.—Aerial mail service between San Diego and the principal cities of Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Louisiana and other states is to be established, and as a preliminary the air lines of the entire Southwest are to be charted, the work starting at once. Col. Harvey Burwell, commander of Rockwell Field, has received the necessary orders from the War Department, and five military planes will leave Rockwell Field for a flight to El Paso and return. The air fleet will be commanded by Maj. Albert Smith, chief instructor. All the principal landmarks will be photographed, the altitude of each mountain will be noted, the direction and velocity of the prevailing winds, and emergency landing fields located. All this data will be incorporated into a comprehensive aeronautical map. On the southeast voyage the squadron will stop at Phoenix for fuel and oil, thence direct to El Paso via Tucson, Maricopa and Benson. Stop for one day will be made at El Paso, then the return will be made by way of Maricopa, Yuma and Riverside. The entire flight will be governed solely by compass. It is 255 air miles from here to Phoenix, 125 miles from Phoenix to Tucson, and 250 miles from Tucson to El Paso. Allowing for drift, it is estimated the planes will cover over 1500 miles during the round trip.

FARM COLONIES IN NEW ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Springfield Bureau

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts.—In an effort to line up New England agricultural interests behind the movement for the establishment of farm colonies for returned soldiers under the auspices of the United States Government, representatives of those interested are to be invited to attend a conference in this city Jan. 4. This plan developed from a meeting here today, of officials of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce, with four representatives of the United States Department of the Interior, who came here for the purpose of looking into the feasibility of establishing soldier farm colonies in this vicinity.

Under the government program, only such areas as are large enough to provide farms for at least 100 soldiers will be taken over, as reclamation of smaller areas or individual farms is not considered practicable. As it is estimated that it will require three or four years to get the farms into shape for cultivation, the soldiers taking up the land will have an opportunity to assist in paying for it by helping in its reclamation, the wages earned by such work to go in part toward payment for the farms. The federal land banks will be expected to arrange the loaning of money to those who plan to take up the farms.

ABUSE OF JEWS IN RUMANIA CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Philadelphia Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The manner in which Jews are treated and discriminated against in Rumania occupied the greater portion of the time on Tuesday of the American Jewish Congress, which is in session in this city. An arraignment of the country's attitude toward Jews was made by Leo Wolfson of New York, formerly a resident of Rumania. The discussion culminated in a resolution addressed to the United States peace commissioners that they demand equal rights for the race in that country.

The question of "group recognition" was also discussed. This plan embraces making the Jews a separate body within a nation, with laws for their protection. Spirited opposition to it developed.

MORE WATER POWER FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its New Hampshire Bureau

LEBANON, New Hampshire.—A striking example of water-power conservation is seen in the Mascoma River system which is now completed after three years' work at a cost of \$250,000. The storage available for power throughout the Mascoma Valley amounts to 1,258,000,000 cubic feet. The saving in coal for all the mills, electric light plants and large manufacturing concerns, during coal at \$6 a ton, will be \$43.72 per kilowatt hour for each 1,000,000 feet of this storage.

The engineering feat involved in this development is regarded as the most effective in the State. The Mascoma River system comprises a number of rivers that rise in the central part of New Hampshire and flow westerly into the Connecticut River. Enfield and Lebanon are the largest manufacturing centers and the industries carried on are the making of woollens, knit goods and machinery. The storage area is 152 square miles.

MANY LETTERS IN THE I. W. W. TRIAL

Correspondence Read in Court
at Sacramento in Effort to
Connect 47 Defendants With
Alleged Destruction Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SACRAMENTO, California.—The reading of a mass of correspondence, including more than 1200 letters alleged to have been written by I. W. W. secretaries, traveling delegates and other active members of the organization, as well as scores of pamphlets and copies of the two official newspapers of that organization, The Industrial Workers and Solidarity, was begun at the trial of the 47 indicted I. W. W. in the federal court here on Tuesday.

The contents of the pamphlets, newspapers and correspondence, much of the last named being letters written by William D. Haywood and Frank Little, are being produced in an effort to prove connection between the defendants and the alleged I. W. W. nation-wide campaign of destruction. Miss Hilda Seery, former private secretary to Haywood, and a member of the organization, identified letters dictated to her by Haywood, identifying signatures of Haywood, Little and other officials of the organization and testifying to the numerous booklets and other forms of propaganda printed in the Chicago office and forwarded to the I. W. W. on the Pacific Coast.

Frank J. Quinn of Chicago, also identified many pamphlets containing sabotage propaganda as matter he had printed for the organization in their Chicago printing plant. Propaganda secured in the raids in Spokane, Washington, following the wrecking of the I. W. W. publishing headquarters there by soldiers early in July of last year, was also identified by federal operatives and introduced as evidence against the defendants. A circular alleged to have been ready for distribution by the lumber workers in Washington reading in part, "Let the crops rot on the ground," was identified by federal operatives and introduced as evidence. This circular was seized before it had been circulated and was issued as a protest against holding the I. W. W. prisoners in Yakima, Washington.

PROHIBITION WINNING OUT BY SECTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

DALLAS, Texas.—Since the statewide prohibition law has been declared unconstitutional by the Court of Criminal Appeals of Texas, those counties and parts of counties which had not previously adopted prohibition in local option elections are taking steps to order such elections. In nearly all such elections so far held the prohibitionists have been successful.

Williamson County in a recent election abolished the saloon, and Precinct No. 1 in Tom Green County, in which is situated the city of San Angelo, also voted in favor of prohibition. An election has been called in Tarrant County, of which Ft. Worth is the county seat. Other counties have also ordered elections to be held at early dates.

RETURNED SOLDIERS TO BE TAKEN BACK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Concord Bureau

CONCORD, New Hampshire.—An agreement by more than 90 per cent of the employers of labor in New Hampshire to take back returned soldiers has been secured by the Bureau of Labor, according to information furnished by Commissioner John S. B.

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"Always Reliable"
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SHIRTS

Negligee, with French turn back or stiff cuffs, in fancy and plain fabrics. \$1.50 and \$2.00. Tub Silk, fancy stripes. \$1.50 and \$2.00. Fine Silk, fancy stripes. \$4.00 to \$5.00. Silk Striped Madras. \$2.50 to \$3.50. Broad Silks. \$7.50, \$8.00 to \$10.00. Pique Bosom Shirts. \$2.00 to \$3.00.

NECKWEAR

Quality Silks in beautiful colorings and full new shapes. 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 to \$3.00. All properly enclosed in individual festive boxes. Also a full line of Cheney Cravats and Dress Ties.

Albert Steiger Company

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Toys in Toy-Town

Toys that children will like—Toys that are practical because they are well made—in short, the most desirable toys one can picture are here in our Toy-Town.

Gauges of all kinds.....	10c to \$3.00
Flexible flyer sleds.....	\$5.00 to \$6.00
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Automobiles.....	\$5.00 to \$12.00
Iron toys.....	50c to \$2.00
Friction toys.....	50c to \$1.25

Flyer trains, wood toys, doll beds, roller coasters, drums, etc.

The Woman's Shop

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Splendidly Complete Stocks of
FURS
To Solve that Gift Problem

Davie to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Commissioner Davie some weeks ago sent out questionnaires to the principal employers. The first 325 out of 482 employers, from whose plants 3645 men went into the army and navy reported agreements to take back into their employ at least 3568 of these veterans. Of 501 instances where women have been employed to take the places of soldiers and sailors in these same industries, it will be necessary to discharge the women substitutes in only 82.

LABOR UNION IS IN FAVOR OF PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

BEAUMONT, Texas.—Members of the local union of the Ship Carpenters and Joiners of America have adopted resolutions favoring national prohibition and demanding no reduction in wages due to the end of the war until the cost of living shows a material decrease. The resolutions demand for all laborers a wage equal to the cost of living plus a reasonable margin. The local also adopted resolutions endorsing government ownership of all public utilities, including the railroads, telephone and telegraph; demanding the extradition and trial of the titled rulers of Germany; demanding that the teaching of the German language be abolished in all schools supported either wholly or in part by public funds, and asserting the right to organize for collective bargaining and the right of labor or capital to go out of business as either chooses.

NEW YORK-CHICAGO AERIAL MAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—Aerial mail service between Chicago and New York City opens on Wednesday. The first aeroplane leaves Belmont Park, Long Island, on the first leg of the western trip, at 6 in the morning, and is due in Cleveland at 11:30 and in Chicago at 3. Mail will be carried for Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, west and southwest of Chicago, Alaska, British Columbia and Manitoba. The service will be continued daily.

LIQUOR INTERESTS LOSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

TALLAHASSEE, Florida.—The Florida Supreme Court has refused to advance for immediate consideration the mandamus proceedings instituted a few days ago under the style of the State of Florida ex rel. H. T. Walton, relator, versus American Railway Express Company, respondent, involving the constitutionality of the quart-of-whisky-a-month law enacted by the Legislature at the special session just adjourned.

TEXAS HUMANE SOCIETY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Texas.—The coming session of the Texas Legislature will be asked to make an appropriation of \$6000 for the support of the societies in Texas organized for the protection of children and animals. Revision of the Texas statutes relating to children also was considered at the annual meeting of the Texas Society for Child and Animal Protection recently held in Austin.

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We pride ourselves always on our wonderfully complete stocks of Victrolas, and we are fortunate now in having many styles that cannot be found elsewhere, but, different from other years, we cannot get as many as we want, when we want them, and even we are facing a shortage that may strike us before the end of the holidays.

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QUESTION OF EQUAL PAY FOR LIKE WORK

Point Discussed at Arbitration
Hearing Whether Wages
Should Differ According to
the Conditions of the Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois.—A remark by Royal Meeker, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics, at an arbitration hearing on packing-house employees' demands for an increased wage, brought on an interesting discussion here last week as to whether there should be just one wage for the same work, or whether the wage for this work should differ according to the condition of the worker. Mr. Meeker said:

This cost-of-living budget is based upon the typical family, consisting of husband, wife and three children below the age of 15. I am much puzzled what should be done in regard to fixing the wages of women workers or single male workers, or workers heads of families of a different constitution from that. The United States Government, for the period of the war at least, is committed to equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex, age, or previous condition of employment. Should that be interpreted that every man should receive a wage sufficient to enable him to maintain a typical family, and therefore that every woman should receive an equal wage? I think that as a matter of practical expediency we must recognize different rates of wages for different circumstances.

Federal Judge Samuel Alschuler, the arbitrator, pursued the question. "What you say," he observed, "suggests a serious problem. Here is an industry with a vast number of employees, as was shown last March. A great many of them are women. Most of the women are unmarried. A large proportion of the men are unmarried. I was convinced that men and women doing the same kind of work should have equal pay, and I so found, and so far no serious difficulty has arisen. Regardless of conditions, regardless of family relations and dependencies, their rate of wage is the same."

SOLDIERS TO GET PLACES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—Representatives of the National Council for Industrial Defense and the committee on readjustments after the war of the National Association of Manufacturers, conferred here on Tuesday on questions of labor readjustment, all the manufacturers represented being pledged to give soldiers their former positions. One proposal was that disabled soldiers be taught vocational subjects in schools established in manufacturing plants.

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COURT SQUARE STORE

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The Fifth Ward Market

C. A. WRIGHT

473 State Street, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

THREE TEAMS IN HOCKEY LEAGUE

Canadians, Toronto and Ottawa to Play for the Canadian Championship This Winter—Thirty-Six Games Scheduled

TORONTO, Ontario—Canadians, Toronto and Ottawa are to battle for the championship of the National Hockey League of Canada this winter, and the winner will meet the champions of the Pacific Coast Hockey League in a post-season series of games for the Stanley Cup and the hockey championship of the world.

The National Hockey League held a meeting in this city last Saturday, at which officials were named for the current year and the schedule selected. The officials selected for the games at Toronto were L. E. Marsh, Stephen Vair and Percy Lesueur; at Ottawa, Harvey Pulford, Charles McKinley and Ernest Butterworth; at Montreal, Thomas Melville, John Marshall, Arthur Ross and Cooper Smeaton. The schedule calls for 36 games with each club playing 12 games at home and 12 away. The first game takes place Saturday, with the final one March 13. At the close of the regular season, the first and second teams will play a post-season series for the title.

The league could have been increased to a four-club circuit, as representatives of two teams applied for membership. It was thought, however, that it would be better to have only three teams this winter, as good players are rather scarce on account of the war, and the games will furnish much better hockey if the membership is limited to three clubs, than if there are four. It is expected that next winter will see the league increased to four.

A number of new rules are to be in force this winter, some of them are in the way of an experiment and their continuance will depend upon how they work out during the early part of the season. The arrangement to continue the six-man game with the new penalty system was confirmed, and the officials were notified accordingly.

In case of a minor foul, the offender will be banished for three minutes and a substitute will be allowed. When a major foul is committed the offender goes off for three minutes and his team must play short-handed. When a match foul is committed the offender goes out of the match for the balance of play and his team plays one man short for five minutes.

It was also decided to give the forward pass within 40 feet of center a thorough trial, but if it is not found conducive to the improvement of the game, it will not be continued after Jan. 1. Accidental kicking of the puck will not be considered illegal. The schedule follows:

Dec. 21—Ottawa at Canadiens; 23—Canadiens at Toronto; 26—Toronto at Ottawa; 28—Toronto at Canadiens; 31—Ottawa at Toronto.
Jan. 2—Canadiens at Ottawa; 4—Ottawa at Canadiens; 7—Canadiens at Toronto; 9—Toronto at Ottawa; 11—Toronto at Canadiens; 14—Ottawa at Toronto; 16—Canadiens at Ottawa; 18—Ottawa at Canadiens; 21—Canadiens at Toronto; 23—Toronto at Ottawa; 25—Toronto at Canadiens; 28—Ottawa at Toronto; 30—Canadiens at Ottawa.
Feb. 1—Ottawa at Canadiens; 4—Canadiens at Toronto; 6—Toronto at Ottawa; 8—Toronto at Canadiens; 11—Ottawa at Toronto; 13—Canadiens at Ottawa; 16—Ottawa at Canadiens; 18—Canadiens at Toronto; 20—Toronto at Ottawa; 22—Toronto at Canadiens; 25—Ottawa at Toronto; 27—Canadiens at Ottawa.
Mar. 1—Ottawa at Canadiens; 4—Canadiens at Toronto; 6—Toronto at Ottawa; 8—Toronto at Canadiens; 11—Ottawa at Toronto; 13—Canadiens at Ottawa.

FEDERATION TO MEET IN JANUARY

"Sand Lot" Baseball Organization Hopes for a Big Attendance to Plan for the Future

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The National Baseball Federation will hold its annual meeting in this city Jan. 18 with the executive committee meeting on the previous day. This meeting will be one of the most important that the organization has ever held, as besides the election of officers, the convention is to concern itself with entirely new plans for the future, now that the war has come to an end and the boys are arriving home.

If the federation is to take full advantage of its opportunities for the establishment and promotion of sand lot baseball on a high plane throughout the United States, it must give serious consideration to plans for the conduct of its affairs in a manner never before attempted.

Every person who is interested in amateur and semi-professional baseball is being urged to attend this convention, that the best plans may be worked out. All city associations wishing to have a vote in the proceedings are requested to note the rule requiring the payment of their annual dues of \$40 at least 10 days prior to the annual meeting. Proposed changes in the constitution and by-laws must be filed in writing with the executive committee for submission to the affiliated members at least 10 days before the meeting.

TO TRAIN AT HOME

NEW YORK, New York—C. H. Ebbets, president of the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club, has announced that the Brooklyn players will do the bulk of their spring training next year at Ebbets Field. The team may make a short trip South to play some exhibition games.

BAN TO BE LIFTED FROM ATHLETES

New York A. C. Expected to Restore Members to Pre-War Footing at Next Meeting

NEW YORK, New York—The ban which the New York Athletic Club placed on its athletes competing as representatives of the Mercury Foot organization in championship sports during the war will in all likelihood be lifted at the club's next annual meeting, scheduled to be held Jan. 14. This action will be among the first important decisions expected to be rendered by the board of governors selected at the meeting.

That the wearers of the Winged Foot will be again permitted to strive for titles on track and field, in swimming and other sports, is almost a foregone conclusion. However, definite action toward restoring the athletes of the club to a pre-war footing has been held in abeyance until the outcome of the Peace Conference is made known. No intimation as to when the rescinding action of the board of governors will be effective has been forthcoming from the club officials, and as yet it is only a matter of conjecture. It is generally accepted, however, that there will be no restoration in time to allow the club athletes to compete for national A. U. indoor championships in March. This indicates that there is little likelihood of the New York A. C.'s emblem being seen in title competitions until the outdoor season next year.

The prohibition on New York A. C. athletes participating in championship sports was issued shortly after the United States declared war on Germany. The attitude was taken that it was not absolutely fair to those athletes of championship ranking who gave up everything for the purpose of serving their country in the war to have athletes of less promising ability struggling for titles in the absence of the stars who would ordinarily have greater chances of annexing the laurels.

While the club discouraged championship ambitions in its athletes as members of the organization, it did not attempt to forbid their participation in title contests as individuals. This was left to the discretion of the athletes themselves. In this way there was no interference with the club's ideals, for in order to strive for a title it was only necessary for a Winged Foot athlete to transfer his registration with the local A. A. U. to "unattached."

LANDERS TO HEAD WEST SIDE CLUB

Nominating Committee Designates Him for President—Annual Meeting Set for Jan. 17

NEW YORK, New York—The annual meeting of the West Side Tennis Club is scheduled to be held on Jan. 17, at which time the list of officers for the ensuing term will be acted upon. C. S. Landers is once more to be president of the club, as his name headed the list made public last night by W. A. Campbell, secretary of the club, for the nominating committee. The committee for 1918, which made the nominations, included the following: C. W. Kress, chairman; R. B. Galtcomb, Dimon Roberts and C. W. Worth. The ticket is as follows: President, C. S. Landers; vice-president, M. S. Hagar; treasurer, E. C. Guiler; secretary, W. A. Campbell; captain, W. J. Gallon; governors, Theodore Hetzler, C. G. Heylman, W. D. Hadsell, Stuart Johnston; nominating committee, 1919, L. J. Carruthers, chairman; C. W. MacMullen, E. W. McCabe, H. L. Nehring and Otis Smith.

CHICAGO ROSTER IS ABOUT COMPLETED

CHICAGO, Illinois—The roster for the coming season of the Chicago National League baseball team has been far completed that it was said Wednesday at the club's headquarters that Manager Fred Mitchell would probably enter the pennant race with the same players he had at the close of last season, with the addition of Pitcher G. C. Alexander.

Thirteen of the club's players are in the United States service at present, but it is expected that nearly all of them will be discharged before the opening of the baseball season. Unless Manager Mitchell makes some trades the lineup at the start is likely to be as follows:

Alexander, pitcher; Killefer, catcher; Merkle, first base; Kilduff, second base; Hollocher, shortstop; Pick, third base; Plack, right field; Faskert, center field; Mann, left field.

In addition there likely will be Vaughn, Douglas, Tyler and several more pitchers on the bench, besides infielders Deal, Zeider, Wortman and McCabe.

PLAN TO RESUME THE HENLEY REGATTA

TORONTO, Ontario—Major Heron, president of the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen, is authority for the statement that the Canadian Henley regatta undoubtedly will take place next season.

It is the president's intention to call a meeting of the association some time after the first of the year to make preliminary arrangements for the 1919 event. The Canadian Henley has not been held since 1915.

SERVICE TEAMS PLAY THE BEST

Middle West Army and Navy Football Elevens Are Made Up From the Leading College Gridiron Star Players

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—The best football in the United States, in the settled opinion of followers of the American college game of the Middle West, was that played by the service teams of that section. The individual stars of the recent season were players of the service elevens, and the plethora of players of exceptional ability and success was very marked, in comparison to the lack of outstanding players in the intercollegiate ranks.

Keen desire to play football on the part of athletes in khaki and navy blue led to the formation of elevens to represent army and navy camps, at the start of the season. Once started, the different camps found themselves possessed of so many excellent players that there was a fight for the teams that resembled the most zealous competition of college athletes striving for their coveted emblem.

The games played resulted in acceptance of two rival teams, Great Lakes Naval Training Station and Chicago Naval Auxiliary Reserve School, as wonderful elevens. The fact that these two great elevens did not meet will be a source of regret for years to come, because it is doubtful if such well-balanced, all-star teams ever will be assembled again to represent one institution, as they were unconsciously assembled this time by the call to arms.

In addition to Great Lakes and the Chicago Naval Reserves, Camp Zachary Taylor had a sterling football outfit. The Camp Taylor team was the best of the soldier elevens. The Mare Island Marines, Camp Dodge, Camp Pike and the Cleveland N. A. R. S. were other football machines which would have held their own against any gridiron combination of the country.

Every team had its particular individual stars, whose feats were prominent, even in the midst of a field of teams of solid worth. Great Lakes had a fine set of guards, one tackle and two sturdy ends to brace its line, and furnish the necessary stability against charges of the opponents to enable Great Lakes to gather its attack to full momentum behind the line. J. L. Driscoll, quarterback of the Great Lakes team, was the star of the Middle West. The former Northwestern University player was not stopped in any game, and his all-around ability to gain ground in any of half a dozen or more ways made him the best respected player who trod the 1918 gridiron. Jerry Jones and Emmett Keefe, guards, both formerly players for Notre Dame, line men, and H. L. Blacklock, tackle, formerly of Michigan Agricultural College, were unanimously selected on newspaper "all-star" teams. Not even rival coaches would dispute the worth of these line players in providing the power for Great Lakes to penetrate its opponents' rush lines on offensive, and checkmate their blows at the blue-jackets' line, when Great Lakes was on the defense.

Chicago Naval Reserves had almost as brilliant an individual star in Fullback R. A. C. Koehler as Great Lakes possessed in Driscoll. Strangely enough, too, Koehler also came from Northwestern University. Christian Benz, giant tackle, hailing from University of Montana, met no line which he could not smash. He sometimes tackled the ball himself, and, on tackle around play, and this was a steady ground gainer. Alfred Schroeder, former Minnesota line player, and J. L. Klein, former captain at University of Illinois, furnished the Chicago Naval Reserves with a pair of doughy ends, who also were chosen on newspaper "all-star" teams. Schroeder was the best end who played football in the West, in almost unanimous opinion.

Camp Taylor had an outstanding star in Lieutenant Feeney, center, formerly at Notre Dame. Camp Taylor also had a fast end in King, former Notre Dame varsity man; a powerful line man in Lieutenant Caldwell, formerly guard for Cornell University, and a hard-hitting fullback in Lieut. A. L. Hoffman, formerly of Cornell, whose line plunges earned the soldiers their chance at numerous touchdowns, although some other player put the ball over the goal line.

There was one more outstanding star in the Middle West. This was Richard Ducote, halfback on the Cleveland Naval Auxiliary Reserve School team. Ducote played his football in other years for Alabama Polytechnic Institute. He earned general renown as the best halfback seen in the Middle West all the year, making consistent gains either through the opposing line or around the ends. For a heavy player, he was remarkably fast. Ducote combined with his other excellences the ability to punt between 40 and 50 yards, and to drop kick with surety. He made a drop kick against Pittsburgh from the 40 yard line. Gale Stinchcomb, quarterback for Cleveland, was a player almost as remarkable as Driscoll of Great Lakes, and shared honor in the Cleveland backfield with Ducote and Harlan, fullback, from Georgia School of Technology.

The Camp Dodge team had a collection of individual stars which almost matched the collections of notable players already given. Halfback Coughlin, whose spectacular run defeated Camp Funston, 7 to 0, ranked well with the best backs who played anywhere, and Massopust, guard, not

only outplayed opposing line men in Camp Dodge's games, but braced his whole side of the line. Jardin, Camp Dodge's end, was another star for the lower cantament. The Camp Dodge team, however, like other army elevens, was confronted by conditions which were a bit more of a handicap than those at the naval posts. The hours for drill and maneuvers at the army camps were inflexible, and the players were part of the camp military machine, with less opportunity to get special hours for football practice, and to have their training table and special training arrangements, than at the naval posts, where the training tables and allowances for the football squads were the rule. The difference in conditions resulted in the army elevens being less thoroughly schooled and developed for their games than the navy teams, and that is one of the reasons why the most successful of the service elevens represented the navy, not the army.

At Camp Grant most of the players, contrary to the rule, were not of other service posts, were men not of former college experience. A number of the Camp Grant players had considerable previous experience at the game, however, either on semi-professional or preparatory school teams. Lieut. A. Westbecker, tackle, and Lieut. C. H. Guy, guard, both formerly of Washington and Jefferson College, and A. J. Delmore, quarterback, formerly at Marquette University, were Grant's outstanding players.

PRINCETON HAS BIG SQUAD OUT

Orange and Black Expects to Develop a Strong Basketball Five This Winter—Practice Is Already Well Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
PRINCETON, New Jersey—Princeton University expects to develop a strong basketball five this winter, even though some of the veterans who made up the 1917-18 team, which finished the Intercollegiate Basketball League championship race as runner-up to the University of Pennsylvania, may not be able to return to college.

W. S. Gray '19, captain of this winter's team, R. M. Trimble Jr., '20, and R. E. Blue are three members of last year's five who may not be able to get into the game this winter owing to war duties. Gray played a remarkably strong game at guard last year, and is now a junior lieutenant in the United States Navy. Trimble was the best forward on the squad last year, and is now in the United States Naval Aviation service, while Blue, who was a guard, has entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. Gray and Trimble may be released in time to return to college, although it is considered doubtful.

Practice started last week, and about 20 candidates reported for work, some of them being very promising material. Serious practice will not start until after the holiday vacation, and then it is expected that many more candidates will report for the team.

Should Gray and Trimble return, there is no question but what they would occupy their former positions. In case Gray is not back, R. C. Whitman '19, who was a substitute last winter, may get his place. H. S. Margetta '21 is another very promising candidate for guard, and last year's freshman team, G. L. T. Bauhan '19, J. N. Hyndson, D. W. Woods '20 and R. V. Raymond '21, are other candidates for the forward positions who are showing much ability.

A. H. Brawner Jr., '21 is a very promising candidate for center. He was on the freshman five last year and was then regarded as promising varsity material. H. R. Ople '21, L. B. Flinn '20 and H. A. Leggett '21 are three promising candidates for the guard positions. Flinn had varsity experience last year and should get his place back. Ople will put up a great battle for a place on the five as he was a star on the freshman team of last winter which he captained.

S. S. Schmidt '19, manager of the team, is a lieutenant in the United States Infantry, but expects to get his release before the season starts. He has been in Princeton and is arranging for a schedule. In addition to playing in the Intercollegiate Basketball League, the Orange and Black plans to arrange games with outside colleges.

SIDELINES

Don Torrance has been elected captain of the Western Reserve University football eleven of 1919. He played right end during the season just ended.

Stinchcomb, the star line-plunger on the Cleveland Naval Reserve eleven this fall, plans to return to Ohio State University next year. Those who have seen him play this fall predict that he will be the leading backfield man in the "Big Ten" next year.

James De Hart, star football player on the University of Pittsburgh eleven of 1916 and 1917, is now a lieutenant at the Mather Aviation Field. He is said to have signed a contract to play with the Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club next summer.

William Dietz, who is coaching the Mare Island Marine football eleven, is to apply for the position of coach of the Leland Stanford Jr. University football squad next fall. Dietz formerly coached Washington State College and was at one time a famous Carlisle Indian School player under his real name of Lonestar.

FOUR VETERANS ON ILLINI SQUAD

Coach Ralph Jones Has a Splendid Lot of Candidates Out for the Varsity Basketball Team at Urbana University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

URBANA, Illinois—Four of last year's varsity basketball men enhance the chances of the University of Illinois to win a second Western Conference championship this season. The basketball prospects for the Illini look very encouraging, and it appears now that an even better team than last year will defend the honors at the State University.

B. A. Ingwersen '21, B. E. Mittelman '19, J. S. Probst '21 and P. C. Taylor '21, all former varsity men, are on the squad. They are, however, receiving some serious competition, especially from men who played football this season. The other candidates are: forwards, R. E. Fletcher '21, R. H. Fletcher '21, J. W. Nay '21, D. W. Smith '21, H. A. Diehl '21; center, G. C. Buchheit '19; guards, W. K. Kopp '21, E. R. Johnson '21, W. S. Collins '21 and O. S. Smith '21. Of these, Ingwersen, Kopp, Buchheit, Ralf Fletcher and Robert Fletcher are varsity football players.

The schedule for Illinois is as follows:

Jan. 18—Purdue University at Illinois; 20—Ohio State University at Illinois; 25—University of Wisconsin at Wisconsin; 27—University of Minnesota at Minnesota.

Feb. 1—University of Michigan at Michigan; 8—University of Chicago at Chicago; 15—University of Wisconsin at Illinois; 22—Purdue University at Purdue; 24—Ohio State University at Ohio.

March 1—University of Chicago at Illinois; 3—University of Minnesota at Illinois; 9—University of Michigan at Illinois.

Basketball practice is now being held from 7:30 to 9:30 each morning, while the other Student Army Training Corps men are drilling. This arrangement was necessary because there is not enough time for athletics in the afternoons. The men on the squad make up the drill they miss in a special detail, which reports at 5 o'clock each afternoon.

All basketball games will be held this year in the gymnasium annex, which has been vacated by the United States School of Military Aeronautics. This floor is considered by Coach Ralph Jones as the best basketball court in the country.

CANADIAN AMATEURS WILL BE REINSTATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Former amateur athletes of Canada who have been in service overseas are to be reinstated as amateurs on their return to civilian life. This was made known at a meeting of the board of governors of the Manitoba branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada when a resolution was passed on this subject, which is to be brought before the Canadian union at its coming annual meeting. The resolution follows:

"That the secretary give notice to the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada that a motion will be introduced at the forthcoming annual meeting to amend the constitution, so that all returned soldiers who have served in the Canadian or Imperial or allied forces in the war, who make personal application for reinstatement to amateur standing and declare their intention of thereafter remaining amateurs, be granted amateur cards."

"Also, that all the branches of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada be circulated by this branch with a view to having them submit similar motions at the annual meeting of the union and supporting same at the meeting."

FRAZEE COMPLETES NEW YORK TRADE

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

NEW YORK, New York—One of the most important deals in the recent history of baseball was concluded here last Wednesday evening, when H. H. Frazee, president of the Boston American League Club, present holders of the world's championship, and Manager E. G. Barrow came to an agreement with Col. J. J. Ruppert, president of the New York Americans, and Manager Miller Huggins, for an exchange of players, according to a statement from the secretary of the New York Club.

Under the terms of the deal outfielder G. E. Lewis and Pitchers E. G. Shore and H. B. Leonard were traded for Catcher Alfred Walters, Pitchers E. H. Love and R. B. Caldwell, Outfielder Frank Gilhooley and a cash consideration. The latter detail was not made public.

CONLON ENTERS HARVARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Arthur Conlon, the former Phillips Exeter Academy football, baseball and hockey star, has been admitted to Harvard College as a regular student. He was a member of the Students Army Training Corps this fall and played on the Harvard S. A. T. C. eleven. He now becomes eligible for the regular Harvard teams.

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BOSTON, MASS.

TULANE EXPECTS GOOD SCHEDULE

Varsity Letters and Sweaters Are Awarded the Fourteen Members of the 1918 Varsity Squad

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Tulane University expects to have a very attractive schedule as well as a strong varsity football team next fall, as it is announced that games will be arranged with Georgia School of Technology, Auburn and Vanderbilt University. Prospects are considered bright because all this fall's eleven will be eligible again next year, with the exception of Foster and Cole.

The 1918 team held its annual meeting last week, at which time E. H. Linfield '20 of Biloxi, Mississippi, was elected captain for next fall. He was formerly with Davidson College.

"T" sweaters were presented to the members of this year's squad, there being 14 players who received them as follows: Foster, Cole, Koonce, Rhea, Linfield, Thornton, Bienvenue, Williams, Quinn, Wright, Gentling, Fields, Brown and Manager Ammain.

CRY OF ARMENIA AND SYRIA FOR JUSTICE

NEW YORK, New York—A telegram was made public here on Wednesday from Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States, expressing the hope that the cry of Armenia and Syria against the wrongs done them by Turkey would "reach the heart of the just men" who would sit at the peace council. The message, sent on Dec. 11 to the Armenian National Union of America, said that the sufferings of Belgium at the hands of the Germans seemed to him to have been mild in comparison with the brutality and inhumanity exhibited by Turkey toward Armenia. As an individual, and not speaking with authority, he said he voiced the hope that the Peace Conference would not forget "the great problem of the Near East."

FUTURE OF UNITED STATES RAILROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minnesota—According to R. H. Aishton, director of the Northwest Federal Railroad Region, any restrictive laws of pre-war days must be repealed and remedial legislation enacted to assure the successful future of the railroads of the country. Railroad properties will not be allowed to deteriorate, said Mr. Aishton, who is here checking over 1919 budgets with federal managers of railroads having headquarters here. Unification of operation, made possible by federal control, has been so successful that it will be continued regardless of the ownership of the roads themselves, Mr. Aishton predicted.

MEN ON TAGEBLATT SENTENCED TO PRISON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Five officials and former editors of the Philadelphia Tageblatt were sentenced to prison for violation of the Espionage Act. Louis Werner and Dr. Martin Darrow, editors, were sentenced to five years each in the Atlantic penitentiary; Herman Lemke, business manager, to two years, and Peter Schaefer, president, and Paul Vogel, treasurer to one year each. Pending an appeal to the United States Supreme Court they were released in \$10,000 bail each.

PICKUPS

E. T. Collins, captain and second baseman of the Chicago White Sox, who enlisted in the United States Marine Corps before the end of the 1918 season, has announced that he will stay in the Marines until peace has actually been declared, and that he will then return to baseball.

WEFERS TO COACH SOLDIERS

NEW YORK, New York—B. J. Wefers, former sprinter of the United States and coach of the New York Athletic Club track candidates, has been appointed coach of the seventy-first regiment team.

With seven of the eight club owners in the American League credited with voting to continue A. G. Herrmann as chairman of the National Commission, and the eighth not voting, it would look as if President B. B. Johnson was still in supreme command of American League affairs.

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ONTARIO HOUSING SCHEME OUTLINED

Government to Make Loans for New Homes—Municipal Boards Are to Handle Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ontario—According to the Ontario Government's housing scheme, details of which have just been made public, any person owning land may borrow to the full value of a proposed new dwelling, if occupied by the owner, and if the cost does not exceed \$2500, the privilege extending to farmers as well as town people. Housing companies may build to sell, but not to rent, except under extraordinary circumstances, when the government will decide whether or not the owner will be allowed to rent the premises.

Commissioners for the various municipalities desiring to take advantage of the government loan, will consist of three members of whom the Mayor shall be one, each member to be elected for two years, one retiring each year. Any municipality will be given free expert assistance to enable it to adopt the best location and method of laying out the land, placing the building thereon, and the design and construction of the houses.

It is proposed that all houses be sold on the monthly repayment plan, the period not exceeding 20 years and the rate of interest 5 per cent, which for a \$3000 house would amount to about \$20 a month. The whole or any part of the principal may be paid at any time, and municipalities and housing companies must enter into agreements to give deeds for such houses when payments are completed. Agreements for sale may be canceled on default for three months, but a person may sell his interest in the property at any time before default. A person taking a house must covenant to repair and to pay taxes and insurance. Municipalities are to repay the Province monthly at the same rate as above, beginning one month after the houses are completed. Housing companies are to be governed by the same rules and are to give the municipality a mortgage upon all the land and houses for which the loan was secured, interest to be charged on arrears in both cases.

The Toronto Building Trades League has asked the city council to at once plan to build 5000 six-roomed houses on lots not less than 25 feet wide and 150 feet deep, the price not to exceed \$2500. The request is accompanied by a proposal that tracts of land for these houses be purchased in the north, east and west districts and that the localities be named S. Julien, Vimy Ridge and Mons. It is proposed to sell the houses on easy terms to soldiers who enlisted from Toronto. The league also recommends the building of a Victory Hall, with a seating capacity of 10,000.

KHAKI UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ontario—Speaking before the Royal Canadian Institute, Sir Robert Falconer, president of the University of Toronto, and chairman of the Canadian Khaki University, said that at the present time more than 12,000 Canadian soldiers overseas are availing themselves of the opportunities offered by the Khaki University, while during the war the students varied from 18,000 to 20,000. The constitution of the Khaki University comprises a director, a deputy director and an advisory senate, by which all

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matters of policy are to be decided, the total establishment of the university organization being 240 members. The total cost of the university, he said, will be about \$363,750, in which is included the regular army pay for those employed on the staff.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE



"On they plod, cheerfully pulling their sleds, which often weigh as much as 1000 pounds"

A Team of Sturdy Alaskan Dogs

Perhaps, in your experience, dogs have only appeared as family pets or boon companions for the children. Sometimes such animals are taught to fetch and carry, or to guard the premises when the owners are away from home. Of course, there are always police dogs and watchdogs, and now and then a dog that helps his master sell newspapers or goes about begging funds for some war or other charity. But then, these are unusual examples. It seems odd to realize that, in many countries, dogs are depended upon for many important and constant duties. Even before the war, during which dogs have had their own valuable part to play in distributing food and ammunition, even in dangerous positions, in such countries as Holland and Belgium, dogs were daily seen in the streets, harnessed to milk carts and other business vehicles. And, in Alaska, where, in remote fastnesses, there are no railways or even roads, dogs perform a great service as mail carriers and movers of goods from place to place, over the ice and snow.

The dogs in the picture are a husky team from the Mackenzie River district of Alaska. Such strong, plucky, good-natured dogs as they are, too, always ready to be off helping their masters, perhaps miners or prospectors, in moving their belongings farther on into the great white wilderness. It doesn't matter to them that the temperature is 60 or 70 degrees below zero; on they plod, cheerfully pulling their sleds, which often weigh as much as 1000 pounds, and, when it comes time to rest, lie down to sleep, curled cozily beneath the snow. Sometimes they will carry from 60 to 100 pounds of goods, packed upon their backs. This team, in the picture, is said to have traveled a distance of almost 2000 miles, up the Yukon River, over the trails in the ice and snow, from Valdez, Alaska, to Whitehorse, in Yukon Territory. They seem equal to any hardship.

These Alaskan dogs are quite as good companions to their masters as your dogs are to you; as for the mail carriers and the miners and the other men who travel about in this far-away frozen land, they cannot think what they would do without them. Anything at all that is offered them, these dogs will eat promptly and gratefully, too. Whatever is left over, any scraps of their masters' dinner, frozen food, anything that they can chew, these dogs accept gladly. Offer them a tin can, unopened; their little sharp teeth will act as most efficient can-openers as quickly as a flash. Very different from your bland Scotch terrier, from the luxuriant, lazy Pekinese, or even from the frisky little fox terrier or plodding spaniel, yet these dogs are quite as good friends to men, and withal so helpful and willing.

Kitchen Shelf Travels

The Story of Chocolate

This time it was Miss Mattie who came to see Beth, for she had promised her little next-door neighbor to help her make the bonbons for a party Beth was to give the following day.

"What kind are they to be?" asked Miss Mattie, as they proceeded to the kitchen where Beth's mother had everything in readiness for them.

"Chocolate ones, of course," Beth answered quickly.

"I might have known that," replied Miss Mattie, remembering the numerous pieces of chocolate cake Beth had eaten, with such evident relish, at her home. "I think you would like to live in a chocolate world."

taking up anything and finding it made of chocolate!"

"I am afraid it wouldn't be so funny after awhile," laughed Miss Mattie, "and I am sure you would soon relish a slice of bread and butter far more. But you are not the only one that is fond of chocolate, as I will tell you while we make the candy, your part of which will be to grate the chocolate." Whereupon she placed a big cake of it on the table, in front of the little girl, together with the grater, and showed her how to use it. "Now, while you are doing that, I will make the filling and tell you the story of chocolate."

"Just who first found that, from the seeds of the cacao tree, a delicious drink or food could be made," began Miss Mattie, measuring out the sugar, "is not certain, but we do know that the people of Central and South America had discovered this long before the Spaniards found the New World. It was not until Hernando Cortez, the Spanish soldier and explorer, made his way into Mexico, in 1519, that chocolate became known to the Old World. But it had been used long before this, in ways that would seem queer to us now. For instance, the Aztecs, who, you will remember, were the race of Indians inhabiting Mexico when Cortez conquered it, and the Incas, another powerful tribe of Indians in South America, both used cacao beans as we do money. When the Incas made other Indian tribes pay them tribute money, they were paid in cacao; and when, later, the Incas had to pay tribute to the Spaniards, the Spaniards gladly accepted cacao beans as part payment. These they lost no time in sending over to Spain. The English word 'chocolate' is from the Aztec word 'chocolatl,' which is made up of the words 'choco,' cacao, and 'latl,' water, with just the smallest change from the original.

"Old records show that, not only were great quantities of these beans sent to Spain, where they were made into chocolate, but pounds upon pounds of the ground chocolate, ready for use, were shipped as well. Not everything which the explorers found in this wonderful new country could be sent home, for, you must remember, the vessels did not move so swiftly in those days as they do now. It took weeks and months for a ship to cross the Atlantic, but, after the cacao bean was ready to be shipped, it would keep for a great length of time; and, therefore, it was one of the most satisfactory articles of commerce.

"From Spain the custom of drinking chocolate soon spread to France and Holland, in both of which countries it has remained a great favorite. Then, in 1657, it crossed the channel and found its way into England, where the custom at once became quite fashionable. It was only the wealthy people, though, who could afford to drink it, for a pound of it cost a great deal; but, so well was it liked that chocolate houses were established, and several of these, especially during the reigns of Charles II and James II, became great rallying places for the adherents of certain political parties."

"How did we get it?" asked Beth. "Was it brought to the United States from England?"

"No," answered Miss Mattie; "Massachusetts traders seem to have learned of it in the West Indies, when they went to these islands with their cargoes of fish, and they also must have liked it, for a lively trade sprang up. In 1765 the people of New England began to manufacture it for themselves, the first factory being established at Milton Lower Mills, a place not far from Dorchester, Massachusetts. Now there are factories all over the United States and in many parts of the world. The Spanish people were always great lovers of chocolate, and, wherever they went, they took the custom with them. That is why the gold seekers, in 1849, found,

greatly to their surprise, chocolate in California ahead of them, brought there by the Spaniards when they settled that country.

"But here," said Miss Mattie, taking the chocolate which Beth had finished grating, and putting it into the double boiler to melt, "we have been shipping chocolate all over the world, and we haven't grown it yet."

"That's putting the cart before the horse, isn't it?" said Beth.

"It would seem that way," replied Miss Mattie, "but now we'll put our horse where he belongs, and see what the cacao tree looks like."

"The cacao tree is an evergreen, growing in the warm, moist, sheltered valleys of the tropics; and, though it likes lots of heat, it rather objects to the direct rays of the sun. So, when it can, it takes refuge under the shade of taller and more spreading trees. This it can do well, for the cacao tree is a small tree, rarely growing higher than 20 feet. It is a pretty tree, resembling, in a way, the oleander tree, which are used for interior decoration, with a tall, straight stem and bushy top. If you want to know what its fruit is like, you can imagine a cucumber from six to eight inches long, quite wide and stocky, and with a very warty skin. Inside is a pinkish-white pulp, which is quite sweet and which, in the countries in which it is eaten, is used for a kind of food. In the middle of this pulp are the precious beans from which chocolate is made. These seeds do not look unlike almonds, and like them they have a thin, brittle, reddish-brown husk. This husk, however, is much thicker in the cacao beans than in the almond. There are from 20 to 60 beans in a pod, as the fruit is called.

"A good cacao plantation is a profitable thing to have, for the trees bear four or five years after planting and generally yield two good crops a year. The fruit is gathered, when ripe, by the pickers, who, armed with a long pole to the end of which a sharp knife is fastened, deftly clip the stems. The pods are left in piles on the ground for a couple of days, when they are cut open and the seeds removed. Then into huge baskets go the seeds and the husks are carried to the curing house, where the seeds are placed in boxes and allowed to ferment for a couple of days, after which they are spread out to dry on large bamboo mats in the sun. When thoroughly dry, the cacao bean is ready for the market; that is, ready to be shipped to the various factories throughout the world. When they reach their destination, much more has to be done to the beans before they are ready to be made into drink or melted into candy.

"The Indians used first to roast the seeds in an earthen pot, then rub off the husks and crush the kernels between two stones; and today, while the same result must be obtained in each process, the work is more perfectly done and a finer and better grade of chocolate secured.

"Some day," interposed Miss Mattie, "I will take you to visit a modern factory; that is, perhaps I will, for a chocolate factory is such a delicious smelling place that, if I once took you there, I am afraid you would never want to leave it. As you are now going to help me dip the bonbons, I don't believe I can spare you. So we will just imagine ourselves there. First the beans are sorted, then placed in great revolving roasters, each holding about a ton of the seeds. The roasting is done by steam and this requires great care, for it would spoil them to be overdone or underdone. After they are thoroughly cooled, they go through a machine which separates the kernel from the hard skin or hull. After this process, the kernel is called a nib. The nibs are now crushed between mill-stones, until thoroughly pulverized. The cacao bean itself is very oily, so part of this oil must be

removed; this is where we get our cacao butter, which is used in making soaps and for other purposes. The finely ground nibs are cocoa in its purest form, but, to make the cakes of chocolate, a different process is employed. In the first place, not nearly so much of the oil is removed, and it is mixed with other substances, such as starch, rice, flour, etc. This mixture is made into a paste and poured into molds to harden, and, if sweet chocolate is wanted, sugar, molasses or honey is added, also flavoring. That brings us to the best part of our story, which is —"

"This!" said Beth, popping one of the newly finished bonbons into Miss Mattie's mouth and another into her own.

En Bicyclette

"Come on, sister. Are you ready?" called Bennett. "We're going bicycling this afternoon and it's a gorgeous day."

His sister replied in French that she was coming and soon appeared, followed by Paul and Marie. They chatted gayly in French as they left the school, hurrying down the narrow little cobbled street to the shop where the bicycles could be procured. You see, they were students in a French school, Bennett and his sister being Americans, and Paul and Marie, French. This was Thursday the day when lessons were omitted, just as on Saturday in the United States, and the four children were eager to start on their bicycle ride to Evreuil, a town some eight miles away.

"Oh, I say, this is jolly," said Bennett in English, as they rolled away from the shop.

Paul, glancing at his face, knew what he had said, but replied, "You'll have to talk French to me, remember."

"You should, anyway," Bennett, added Evelyn. "You know that's why we're in France."

The four bicyclists were riding abreast, on a fine smooth road built for motoring. On either side were broad meadows of ripening grain, studded with blue, red and yellow flowers. Evelyn was remarking on the pretty little blue flowers in these fields, when the others interrupted her with a laugh. "You may think them pretty, Evelyn," said Marie, "but the farmers don't appreciate their beauty. They are the tares that grow beside the wheat until the harvest, just as the Bible says."

"Dear me," said Evelyn. "I supposed a tare was some ugly old weed. Just to think of its being a pretty little flower."

"Look, there's the river," said Paul suddenly. "How blue it is today."

"And those must be washwomen down there," said Evelyn. "Every one told me to look for the women, washing their clothes in the river and pounding them with wooden paddles, and here they are."

"It's very picturesque," said practical Bennett; "but a bit hard on the clothes, I should say."

The bicyclists were now forced to give their attention to the road, for, just in front of them, was a large flock of geese. As they approached, the geese fed to either side, spluttering and hissing vociferously. "What in the world are those birds, with the lovely speckled feathers, Paul?" asked Marie.

"Guinea fowl; they are handsome fellows, aren't they?" "We're getting near Evreuil now. I can see the bridge, can't you?" called Bennett.

Century. Marie was recounting the various places of interest to be seen when Bennett burst in with, "And there is the finest little patisserie you ever saw, sis, with the best chocolate cakes—just the kind you like—and mochas and babas and all the rest."

They all laughed and Paul remarked, "So that is the most important spot in Evreuil for you, Bennett."

"Well," said he, "I believe I'll enjoy the others more, if we visit this one first."

To this plan there was no objection, so the four bicyclists rolled over the big bridge at Evreuil and headed for the delectable pastry shop mentioned above. It is the custom in France, you know, to go into a shop, purchase a cake and eat it while you wait, just as one purchases an ice-cream soda in the United States. The little cakes were delicious and the children made a good meal, with some glasses of milk in addition.

Then they visited the sights of Evreuil. Marie and Evelyn exclaimed with delight over the old church whose tower was dotted with wild flowers, growing in the crevices of the stones. There was also a beautiful cake carved with curious gargoyles, whose comical faces the boys found interesting. They watched the barges loading and unloading at the mills, preparing to carry the grain back to Paris, and attended to various errands in the shops for the other members of the school. Finally, the chiming clock of the old church warned them that time was slipping by.

"What time was that, Paul?" asked Bennett. "Three or four? It takes two hours to get back, you know."

"It's four," said Paul. "We must be on our way or we shall not be back home in time for dinner."

"Let's go back on this side of the river," said Bennett. "I believe it's shorter."

"Oh, it can't be, Bennett; besides, you don't know the road and we've no time to waste," said Marie.

"Oh, come along, let's try it. It looks all right," persisted Bennett. "You will come with me, sis, won't you?"

The children rode along, arguing about the relative value of the two roads, until they came near the bridge. "I tell you," said Paul. "You and Evelyn try the west side and Marie and I will go back by the east side; we'll see who gets back home first."

"All right," called Bennett; "we'll be waiting for you at the gate, when you arrive. Come on, Evelyn!" In his excitement, Bennett had lapsed into English and, when he found himself alone with his sister, he continued: "I'm sure this road is shorter. There are no turns in it and it runs along the river all the way. This part is not so pretty, but it will be fun to beat them home."

The two were pedaling steadily away, chatting of Evreuil, of their school life, of home, of France, when Evelyn suddenly exclaimed, "Oh look, Ben, a dirigible coming right down over this road. How pretty!"

"It surely is," replied her brother. "Look how close it is. You can see the pilots. Let's wave to them."

The two children dismounted, to get a good view of the great machine, and waved energetically to the crew of the airship, who responded cordially.

"They're awfully clumsy things," said Bennett. "Give me a little bi-plane, but I'm glad we got such a close view of this one."

"And I'm glad we came this way, even if Paul and Marie do get home before us," said Evelyn.

"I don't believe they will, anyway," said Bennett. "Look! we are at Evry. This road is much shorter."

"It's only half-past five, Ben, too," said his sister, glancing at her watch. "I believe we'll get there first."

The two were riding swiftly now, and came into the bicycle shop in a few moments. "Have the others come yet?" asked Bennett, eagerly.

"No," replied the man, "I've not seen them."

"Oh good," laughed Evelyn, and the two danced down the street, to wait for Paul and Marie at the gate. They arrived a few minutes later, looking somewhat crestfallen; and, when all the explanations were made, Evelyn remarked, "We'll have to teach Paul and Marie our English proverb, 'Nothing venture, nothing win.'"

They all laughed, but, as they were entering the house, Bennett said, "Well, I'll venture a tennis game with you tomorrow, Paul, but I'm not so sure I'll win this time."

Victoria's Fondness for Dolls

Queen Victoria, in childhood, was devoted to her dolls, and often she dressed them herself. "Her Majesty was very much devoted to dolls," wrote Sir Henry Ponsonby, "and indeed played with them till she was nearly 14 years old. Her favorites were small dolls—small, wooden dolls, which she could occupy herself with dressing, and who had a house in which they could be placed. . . . The Queen usually dressed the dolls from some costumes she saw either in the theater or private life." The stitchery in their garments is remarkably fine.

Gypsies

Oh, I would dearly love to be A leaf there on the small birch tree, And dance and dance out in the sun, And have my friends—yes, every one, Another little leaf—what fun!

And when the autumn came, why, we Would jump down quick from off the tree, And all go frisking hand-in-hand, With yellow shawls on, like a band Of gypsies, tramping through the land!

The Golden Pool and the Sun

(The Adventures of a Little Goldfish)

The Shoveler was so happy at their near approach to the Golden Pool that he sang with redoubled energy, and swaged more than ever, so that the little Goldfish felt the effect in a sort of eager expectancy. Finally, not being able to stand it in silence, he said:

"I smell something fresh and lovely."

"Of course you do. It's right in front of us, or I miss my guess," the Shoveler replied. And, sure enough, in the next turning they came out upon the sandy shore surrounding the little lake, which they had seen from the gate of the Fernside House above.

From the mossy banks the drooping willow trees ran their long, tender, green fingers through the water as though they loved it. The sun, shining into the heart of it, fell upon the golden sands and the pebbles at the bottom, and its light was reflected through the water in a golden radiance, so that it fairly sang its own name of the Golden Pool.

Here and there, in the shadowy depths, the water shimmered in translucent greens and blues, like the precious stone that is called the aquamarine. And, when the wind kissed the surface of the water, under the sun's shining, it was as if all the blue of heaven were laid upon a field of gold.

"Here I am at the Golden Pool, at last," breathed the little Goldfish, in a sort of bubbling ecstasy; and he raised his head so far over that he nearly upset himself and the leaf off the duck's back in his excitement, for, surely, this liquid gem could be no other than the long-hoped-for Pool of Promise.

"You are right as rain," the Shoveler quacked, in the jolliest voice he had used yet, as if it was his particular business to introduce the pool to the little Goldfish.

The Sun smiled broadly in the sky, for well he knew what was going forward. "Ha, ha," he said; "isn't it fine that they think they are doing so much down there. But, if it wasn't for me and obedience in me, and them together to the law of service, we'd all be in the dark—probably wouldn't be, and I am so glad to be, and might be happy that they are being. Upon my soul, if there isn't that little fish I helped hatch out a while ago, I wonder if he is ready to go on, or what he wants now?"

The old Sun put on an extra squint of warmth, and saw that the little Goldfish was looking expectantly round about at the little lake, as if there was something he hoped to see. He was looking for Marjorie.

"He looks as if he wanted something more," said the Sun to himself. "Well, well, so many want so many different things, but we'll see if we can't oblige him in reason."

The Sun is a very understanding body. He knows when the things want to change down on the earth; when the seeds in the wheatfield want to break through the warm soil and shoot upward into the armed heads of the grain, the plumed and tasseled ranks of the Indian corn, and the bearded awns of the barley; when the tulip and hyacinth bulbs want to burst their roots and make splendid and odorous the spring-time world; and when it is time for the little chicks and ducklings and bunny rabbits to appear, and the little fish, as well as all the rest of the growing things in the world.

By this time, the Shoveler had come down to the water's edge. Stepping into the water, with a chuckling sort of quack, he said: "Here is where you will be in the swim all right, and where you belong, little friend. He spread his wings with a sigh of relief and great contentment, as he heard the little Goldfish give a gurgle of thanks and slip off his back into the waters of the beautiful Golden Pool of Promise.

The little Goldfish swam in great circles of joy at first, while the Shoveler watched him with immense satisfaction, finally saying with many rollicking quacks: "Well now, I think you are pretty much all right."

"I am. Indeed I am, thanks to you and all these kind friends who helped me so wonderfully on the way," said the little Goldfish.

"Oh, you mean Naturally One-dearful," quacked Mr. Bill Duck with his joking quacks. "And you can trot right along and look for your next good place, or rightness, and never mind me, for I have to go back presently, add do another stunt along the right way for some one else, so I'll paddle along to shore again."

The little Goldfish went in front of him all the way to the shore, making pearly bubbles of thanks, in his gratitude for the Shoveler's help along the way.

"Thank you so much," he called, as the Shoveler at last stood on the shore again.

"You don't owe me anything," said the Shoveler. "I only helped myself, when I helped you." And he went on up the path once more, singing, to the gate of the Fernside House and his friend, Copper Head.

Then the little Goldfish swam slowly and delightedly over the colored pebbles and saw about him, in the clear waters, the lovely golden-green and soft gray vistas of the green, feathery water weeds. Here and there a water beetle, his back shining like a dull green jewel, edged with an air rim of flashing silver, scuttled away, titling and balancing in the water like a bird in the air.

"What a beautiful place this is," he thought and immediately, in his selfishness, he added the thought for another. "I do wish the kind little girl who loved me may get here. I am sure she will, for she knows the right way, so she can't help coming where it leads."

As he swam farther on, he presently saw the strangest sight.

Little, dark, green-gray fish were merrily swimming about. Round and round they went. Up and down, over and under. They were certainly having the best fun in the world of water, the little Goldfish thought.

He saw that they had very large heads but very small bodies, so far as he could make out, for they moved so quickly and jerkily that he had to look with both eyes and he did not want to stare. They did not have any fins and not very long tails, that wiggled in the funniest way as they chased each other about. One of them called, in a full kind of fishy voice:

"Well, here we have been in the Golden Pool quite a while and not one of us have any legs or feet yet; only a tail."

"Don't be impatient, Pudge. I feel pretty queer about the gills myself."

The little Goldfish listened to this, with delight in his heart. Did they get feet and legs in the Golden Pool? Could it possibly happen? Those that had them seemed to be able to do such a lot more things than the folks like himself, with only a tail and fins. Here he heard another who answered the other two:

"Think how very jolly it is down here, in this nice cool water while we are growing, and how easy it is to get around in."

"Yes, that is so. In is the easiest of all. I am wondering how it will be on land, when we are out?"

"Maybe not so easy. Anyway, do you suppose we shall be any happier with more to take care of and more to do? As it is, we are happy in the water, doing one thing well."

"Oh, don't you be a crab, Wobbley, talking like that. Why, of course, we can have twice as much fun, for we'll be able to live on the land and in the water, too. When we get tired of one, we can take to the other. Look at the places we can go to, let alone any other reason for being glad about it. Just now we are tied to one place, this pool."

"It's pretty fine water, and it's home, you know," said the littlest one of them all.

"Yes, I guess you are right there," said the first speaker. "And it is certainly easy to slip around in; but think of the fun of having feet. We can do so much more, and see so much more, and have so much more fun, as Fatty says."

"I know all that; at least I hear about it; but have you thought a little as to what may happen, if you have feet?" questioned the doubter.

"What do you mean?" Fatty quivered.

"Supposing someone came along and stepped on you and your fine feet, what then?"

"You know very well that there isn't any then; it's always now. But there you go casting doubts on our gifts, with your supposings, when you know better, or you wouldn't be here. And I didn't say we hadn't to look out for them, for everything extra given one makes more to think about, but it makes life more interesting. Besides, if anyone could walk on the water, you might be stepped on, too."

"Oh, no; for, in the water, you can always slip down in, or to the side, if anyone walks on the sand at the bottom. But what chance have you on land?"

"Why, you may slip up there another way, Grumbler. But who cares? Give me lots more of things to enjoy and I'll look out for them."

The little Goldfish would like to have spoken to the last one and told him of Spraddles saying to look in as well as out. But maybe it is because they know in so well that they speak so carelessly, he thought. As he listened very interestedly, he said to himself: "Some of these fish" (for so he considered them) "seem to want legs the worst way. And some of the others think it might not be such a good thing for one, and that the water is the best place to be; for, when you are in it, you are covered and protected all round, and I do like it myself as you can slip around in it so easily, and breathe so fresh and freely. Any way I am sure that, whatever one is meant to have, or wherever one is meant to live, even in the water, and without legs and arms, one may still do something very good and useful. One is sure to find his right place and work in being, and, anyway, I only want to know what is right for me." He breathed a bubble of thanks into the water, which supported him so easily, with a satisfied sigh of absolute contentment.

Then he looked up at the lovely golden glow suffusing the Pool of Promise from the blessed Sun overhead, and this is what he heard:

SONG OF THE SUN:
I smile the right ways
At the top of the day
To you who are down below;
You fish as you wish
Will have more than a tail,
Ora head, so don't fail
To look in for what you should know.

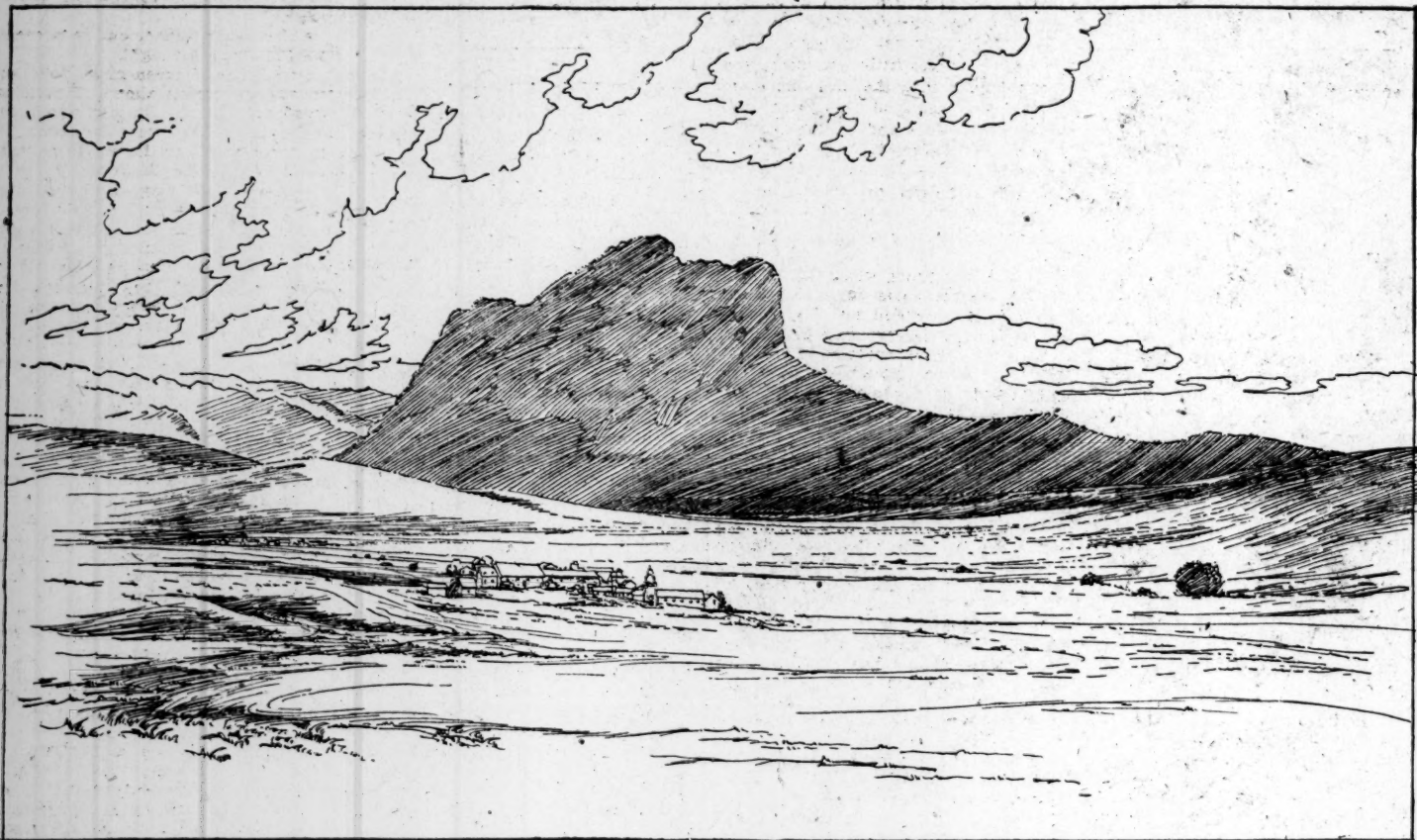
Look in, you will see
In quite a jiff-ee
Your tails are going to bed.
And arms and some legs,
Which are hatched from Was eggs
Will be out in Isness instead—
Be Cause Into Isness Was Led.

End of the Ninth Adventure.

The Antiquity of Gloves

Gloves are of great antiquity, having been worn in England as long ago as in Saxon times. Practically the only change which there has ever been in styles of gloves has been in their decoration. Sometimes they were richly adorned with jewels, £5 having been paid for a pair in the Fourteenth Century.

THE HOME FORUM



George Washington's profile, on the road from Cadiz to Seville

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Publishers Photo Service

How much of my young heart, O Spain,
Went out to thee in days of yore!
What dreams romantic filled my brain,
And summoned back to life again
The Paladins of Charlemagne,
The Cid Campeador!

And shapes more shadowy than these,
In the dim twilight half revealed;
Phœnician galleys on the seas,
The Roman camps like hives of bees,
The Goth uplifting from his knees
Pelayo on his shield.

It was these memories perchance,
From annals of remotest old,
That lent the colors of romance
To every trivial circumstance,
And changed the form and countenance
Of all that I beheld.

White crosses in the mountain pass,
Mules gay with tassels, the loud din
Of muleteers, the tethered ass
That crosses the dusty wayside grass
And cavaliers with spurs of brass
Alighting at the inn.

White hamlets hid in fields of wheat,
White cities slumbering by the sea,

White sunshine flooding square and street,
Dark mountain ranges at whose feet
The river beds are dry with heat—
All was a dream to me.

The softer Andalusian skies
Dispelled the sadness and the gloom;
There Cadiz by the seaside lies,
And Seville's orange-orchards rise,
Making the land a paradise
Of beauty and of bloom.

How like a ruin overgrown
With flowers that hide the rents of
time,
Stands now the Past that I have
known,
Castles of Spain, not built of stone
But of white summer clouds, and
blown
Into this little mist of rhyme!

—Longfellow.

"River of the Air"

"With the first sustained breath of
frost the beauty of the Galaxy becomes
the chief glory of the nocturnal skies,"
writes Fiona Macleod. "But in mid-
summer, even, what amplitude of
space, what infinite depths it reveals,
and how mysterious that filmy star-
drift, blown like a streaming banner
from behind the incalculable brows of
an unresting Lord of Space, one of
those Sons of the Invisible, as an
oriental poet has it, whose ceaseless
rush through eternity leaves but this
thin and often scarce visible dust,
"delicate as the tost veil of a dancing
girl swaying against the wind." Per-
haps no one of our poets, and poetry
ancient and modern and of every coun-
try and race is full of allusions to the
Galaxy, has more happily imaged it in
a single line than Longfellow has done
in "Torrents of light and river of the
air."

As a river, or as a winding serpent, or
as a stellar road, it has imaginatively
been conceived by almost every people,
though many races have delighted in
the bestowal of a specific name, as
though it were not an aggregation of
star-clusters and nebulae, but a mar-
velous creature of the heavens, as, per-
haps, we may conceive the Great
Bear, or Orion, or moons-beset Jupiter,
or Saturn among his mysterious rings.
Thus in the Book of Job it is called
the Crooked Serpent; the Hindus of
Northern India call it the Dove of
Paradise (Swarga Duari), though they
have or had a still finer name signifying
the Court of God; and the Poly-
nesians give it the strange but
characteristic designation, "The Long, Blue,
Cloud-Eating Shark."

"Last night I watched the immense
tract for a long time. . . . There ap-
peared to be countless small stars, and
in the darker spaces the pale, vaporous
drift became like the trail of phos-
phorescence in the wake of a vessel:
at times it seemed almost solid, a
road paved with diamonds and the
dust of precious stones, with flakes
as of the fallen plumage of wings—
truly Ariadne, the Silver Road, as
the Celts of old called it."

"As winter comes, the Milky Way
takes on a new significance for pas-
toral and other lonely peoples, for
shepherds and fisherfolk above all.
Songs and poems and legends make it
familiar to every one. A hundred
tales own it as a mysterious back-
ground, as Brocéliande is the back-
ground of a hundred Breton Ballads,
or as Avalon is the background of a
hundred romances of the Celtic and
Gaelic Celt. The Hebridean islanders
seldom look at it still frosty nights
without in the long idle hours recall-
ing some old name or allusion, some
ancient 'rann' or 'orán,' some 'duan' or
'lorran' of a later day, related to the
mystery and startlingly appealing
beauty of the Silver Road. It has
many names on the lips of those sim-
ple men, who have little learning be-
yond the Bible and what life on the
waters and life in the hearts of other
simple men and women have taught
them. Sometimes these names are
beautiful, as 'Dust of the World' (or
universe, 'an domhain') or the 'Kyle of
the Angels' (the Strait or Sound),
sometimes apt and natural, as 'the
Herring Way,' and 'the Wake' some-

times legendary, as 'the Road of the
Kings' (the old gods, from Fionn back
to the Tuatha Dedannan), or as 'the
Pathway of the Secret People': some-
times . . . grotesque, as . . . 'the
Bag of the Great Miller.'"

"I do not know when the Milky Way
as a designation first came into com-
mon English use. Possibly there is no
prior mention to that in Chaucer's
'House of Fame'."

"Se yonder, lo, the Galaxy
Which men clepe the Milky Way"
—an allusion which certainly points to
already familiar usage. . . . Certainly
the phrase became part of our litera-
ture after it passed golden from the
mint of Milton (paraphrasing Ovid)—

"Broad and ample road whose dust is
gold,
And pavement stars, as 'stars to thee
appear
Seen in the Galaxy, that milky way
Which nightly as a circling zone
thou seest
Powdered with stars. . . ."

It is rarely now alluded to as the
Galaxy, and probably never by unlet-
tered people. In most parts of Eng-
land, for centuries, and it is said in
many parts still, the common designa-
tion is 'The Way of Saint James.' This
has a singular correspondence in the
name popular among the French peas-
ants, 'the Road of Saint Jacques of
Compostella.' Originally a like designa-
tion was common in Spain, though
for a thousand years the popular epi-
thet runs 'El Camino de Santiago,'
after the Warrior-Saint of the Iberian
peoples. . . . In some form the road-
idea continually recurs. How many
readers of these notes will know that
the familiar 'Watling Street'—that
ancient thoroughfare from Chester
through the heart of London to Dover
—was also applied to this Galaxy that
perchance they may look at tonight
from quiet country-side, or village, or
distant town, or by the turbulent seas
of our unquiet coasts, or by still
waters wherein the reflection lies and
scintillates like the phantom phos-
phorescence. Watling Street does not
sound a poetic equivalent for the Milky
Way, but it has a finer and more an-
cient derivation than 'the Way of
Saint James.' The word goes back
to Hoveden's 'Watlinga-Stræte,' itself
but slightly anglicized from the Anglo-
Saxon 'Waetlinga Stræte,' where the
words mean the Path of the Waet-
lings, the giant sons of King Waetla.
Possibly identical with the giant Sons
of Turenn of ancient Gaelic legend,
heroes who went out to achieve deeds
impossible to men, and traversed earth
and sea and heaven itself in their vast
epical wanderings."

"The Vikings knew the Galaxy as
'Wuotanes Stræza,' or 'Woden's
Street'; the Dutch have in common use
'Vronelden Street,' the women's
Street; and the German peasants
commonly call it 'Jakob's Weg.' The
Westphalian term is singular and sug-
gestive, 'Weather Street.' . . . A more
poetic designation is that of the Finns;
who delight in the term 'Linnunrata,'
the Birds' Way."

Hidden Beauties

The hidden beauties of standard
authors break upon the mind by sur-
prise. It is like discovering the hid-
den spring in an old jewel. You take
up the book in an idle moment, as you
may have done a thousand times be-
fore, perhaps wondering as you turn
over the leaves what the world finds
in it to admire; when suddenly as you
read your fingers press closely upon
the covers, your frame thrills, and the
passage you have lighted on chains
you like a spell, it is so vividly true
and beautiful. Milton's "Comus"
flashed upon me in this way.—N. P.
Wilks.

A Little Byway

O men may praise the highway,
Crowded with delight;
I love this little byway
Upon a rainy night.
I'm glad that it is my way,
At times of candlelight.
—Charles Hanson Towne.

"The Most Beautiful Walk in the World"

From the head of Te Nau Lake to
Milford Sound in the Southland of
New Zealand runs Milford Track,
about thirty-three miles in length,
which has some reputation as the
most beautiful walk in the world. In
his book "Picturesque New Zealand,"
Paul Gooding tells what he saw along
this track:

"After I had been ferried across the
Clinton, the walk fairly began. All
the way to McKinnon's Pass the track
closely followed the stream, which
lies in a cañon from a fourth to a
mile wide. The granite walls are from
three to four thousand feet high, and
they run upward into mountains with
crests from five to seven thousand
feet above the sea. Excepting during
floods the Clinton is a placid stream
for a considerable distance from its
mouth, and for miles flows through
placid reaches of creek and river,
the continuation of the path to
Milford Sound."

"On this path, overgrown with coarse
mountain grass, dotted with pools of
water, and brightened with the white
and gold of the Mountain Lily and the
snowy alpine daisies, was one of the
grandest of mountain panoramas—a
picture of encircling snow peaks, ca-
fions and rivers, glacier and snowfield,
waterfalls and mountain wreckage.
Immediately to the right as I faced
westward was the remarkable spire
of Balloon Peak; to the left the sheer
descents of Mount Hart; more distant
the tremendous precipices of The
Castle Mountain, and of Mounts Pil-
lans, Edgar, and Elliott. On Mount
Elliott there was faintly discernible
the blue of ice-cliffs on Jervois Gla-
cier, hundreds of feet high. . . . On
one side was the curving Clinton
Cañon, on the other the more
abruptly terminating vista of Arthur
Cañon. Both were magnificent be-
yond words, both had their eerie cliffs
and lofty waterfalls, their roaring and
placid reaches of creek and river,
their lake and delightful forests."

"The flowers on the pass and its
slopes are those common in high al-
titudes throughout this region, and are
found in profusion in the Southern
Alps. Most beautiful of them all was
the Ranunculus lyallii, a buttercup
misnamed the Mountain Lily and
known also as the Shepherd's Lily.
With its broad leaves, sometimes ex-
ceeding fifteen inches in width, it
looked to me like a water lily stranded
on land. . . . Another common flower
on the pass was the celmisia, a daisy
from two to three inches in diameter."

"The descent of the pass into Arthur
Cañon and on to the Quintin Huts is
the roughest part of the track. . . . The
first part was beneath the mighty but-
tresses of 'Balloon Peak,' towering
thousands of feet above me. Its per-
pendicular walls were covered with
tufts of snow grass, and its overhang-
ing ledges, caused by slips. . . . served
as explanations of the quantities of
debris seen in some places, notably at
the foot of Elliott. Here there was an
aspect of mountains falling into
ruins. Millions of tons of rock, in-
cluding boulders of many tons' weight,
lay scattered about. . . . After get-
ting across this wilderness of stone,
which flowers and shrubs helped to
make less desolate, the way became
easier. Then there was deep satisfac-
tion in looking far above me to the
white walls of the pass and away below
where the nakedness of granite was
hidden by another luxurious beech
forest. Through this the track ran a
very stony course until it made a
forked turn. Here there were two
tracks, one leading to Milford Sound
and the other to Quintin Huts."

"It was a scented path that led from
Quintin Huts to Milford Sound. In the
more open spaces the way was per-
fumed by the white, delicately con-
structed blossom of the ribbonwood,
by the pink-tinted veronica's bloom,
and the red fuchsia. In the forests
the beech predominated, but there
were also the spiced foliage of the
torara, the long, narrow leaves of
the lancewood, and the shapely fronds
of the tree fern.
All along this cañon were cliffs

from three to four thousand feet high,
and back of them rose mountains from
two to three thousand feet higher. The
most remarkable cliff scenery was that
of the Sheerdown Mountains. In one
place on their summits there was a
continuous line of bluffs at least five
hundred feet high, and possibly two
miles long. Opposite to them, across
Lake Ada, were the lofty Terror Peaks,
the Devil's Armchair, and Mount
Phillips.

"About five miles below Quintin
Huts was Arthur River Ferry. At the
ferry the river was a clear, placid
stream, but in other places it was a
torrent, fighting its way over large
boulders. . . . It was a succession of
falls and rapids. Mackay Falls, its
most beautiful cataract, plunged from
a bower of trees, ferns, and moss, and
made one of the most wonderful pic-
tures of this Fiordland. . . . A short
distance west of Arthur's Ferry I
skirted shadowy Lake Ada, through
which the Arthur River runs on its
way to the Sound. Whether viewed
from a boat or from the apex of the
track cut from the rocky bluffs high
above the lake, this mirror of the
mountains reflected marvelous shad-
ows of peak, cliff, cloud, and forest. . . .
Two miles above the northern boat
landing of Lake Ada, the track ended.
. . . Before me was Milford Sound, and
ten miles away were the heavy break-
ers of Tasman."

Settling the Ohio

The Virginians thronged toward the
Ohio. An ax, a couple of horses, a
heavy rifle and ammunition, were all
that was considered necessary for the
equipment of the man who, with his
family, removed to the new State; as-
sured that, in that land of exuberant
fertility, he could not fail to provide
amply for all his wants.

To have witnessed the industry and
perseverance of these emigrants must
at once have proved the vigor of their
minds. . . . They pushed through an
unexplored region of dark and tan-
gled forests, guiding themselves by
the sun alone, and reposing at night
on the bare ground. They had to
cross numberless streams on rafts
with their wives and children, their
cattle, and their luggage, often drift-
ing considerable distances before they
could effect a landing. Their cattle
would often stray amid the rich pas-
turage of the shores, and occasion a
delay. . . . To encounter difficulties
like these required energies of no or-
dinary kind; and the reward which
these veteran settlers enjoyed was
well merited.

Some removed from the Atlantic
shores to those of the Ohio in more
comfort and security. They had their
wagons, their Negroes and their fam-
ilies; their way was cut through the
woods by their ax-men the day before
their advance; and when night over-
took them, the hunters brought to the
place selected for encamping the
dainties of which the forest yielded
an abundant supply; the blazing light
of a huge fire guiding their steps as
they approached, and the sounds of
merriment that saluted their ears as-
suring them that all was well. . . .
The wagons contained the bedding;
and while the horses were turned
loose to feed upon the luxuriant
undergrowth of the woods, some per-
haps hopped, but the greater number
merely with a bell hung to their neck,
to guide their owners in the morning
to the spot where they may have ram-
bled, the whole party gave itself to
enjoyment after the arduous day. . . .
Still did the Virginians cheerfully
proceed toward the western horizon,
until the various groups all reached
the Ohio; when, struck with the
beauty of that magnificent stream,
they at once commenced the task of
clearing land for permanent residence.

Some, perhaps more encumbered
with luggage, preferred descending the
stream, to guide their owners in the
morning to the spot where they may have
rambled, the whole party gave itself to
enjoyment after the arduous day. . . .
Still did the Virginians cheerfully
proceed toward the western horizon,
until the various groups all reached
the Ohio; when, struck with the
beauty of that magnificent stream,
they at once commenced the task of
clearing land for permanent residence.

A Man and the World

The world owes you nothing, un-
less by your own achievements you
have made it your debtor. The man
who imagines that the world owes
him a living has taken the first step
toward knavery; the second step is
taken when he tries to collect the
debt, which is not due him. The
greater his success in this, the greater
thief he is, if he takes out of the
world more than he has put into it.
—Lyman Abbott.

Responsibility

If we are not responsible for the
thoughts that pass our doors, we are
at least responsible for those we admit
and entertain.—Charles B. Newcomb.

Order

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE inhabitants of the earth have
witnessed a significant triumph
of Principle—the spiritual power of
right over the material darkness of
this world. The "sword of the Spirit,"
the "shield of faith," and the "helmet
of salvation," to quote from Paul's
Epistle to the Ephesians, have indeed
been "able to quench all the fiery darts
of the wicked." The establishment
of the brotherhood of man is a present-
day possibility; for, amid the joys of
victory in arms and gratitude for the
cessation of strife, there comes to the
hearts of men a sincere longing to
adjust the wrongs, to remove the scars
of war's desolation, to refresh, renew,
rebuild, to establish order out of
chaos. Thus in the greatest hour of
the world's history, mankind is privi-
leged to experience, in deeds of human
kindness, the fulfillment of Jesus'
compassionate command, "Whatsoever
ye would that men should do to you,
do ye even so to them."

During the period of rehabilitation
physical wonders will give "beauty for
ashes," but to those who have eyes to
see the signs of the times give promise
of a far greater wonder, the spiritual
awakening which is destroying erro-
neous human consciousness through
a higher and holier aid than mat-
terial resources can possibly afford.
War, with its tribulations, has en-
riched the heart for this seed of spiri-
tual understanding.

Over half a century ago Mrs. Eddy,
Discoverer and Founder of Christian
Science, wrote in the Christian Science
textbook: "Eternal Truth is chang-
ing the universe. As mortals drop
off their mental swaddling-clothes,
thought expands into expression. 'Let
there be light,' is the perpetual de-
mand of Truth and Love, changing
chaos into order and discord into the
music of the spheres." (Science and
Health with Key to the Scriptures,
p. 255.) Never were more prophetic
words penned, for this change for bet-
terment is here and now. This change
is the new birth of freedom. It is the
Christ, Truth, breaking the fetters of
oppression, and joyfully proclaiming,
"Lo, I am with you always, even unto
the end of the world." Man has been
taught to believe that the transition
from chaos to order is necessarily a
material accomplishment. He believes
that human ways and means, human
activity, ingenuity, and invention are
necessary concomitants in the estab-
lishment of improved conditions. In
other words he believes that matter is
essential to bring harmony out of dis-
cord. Such reasoning is not in
accordance with the Bible statement
concerning man, that "as he thinketh
in his heart, so is he."

Christian Science teaches that an
orderly expression results from or-
derly thinking. It proves that order is
a quality of God, Principle. That man,
who is the idea of Principle, expresses
this quality of Mind, God, and that
orderliness is a part of a man's experi-
ence in proportion to his ability to
understand the divine Principle under-
lying all perfection. Christian Science
excludes matter in premise and con-
clusion, acknowledges only perfect
God, perfect spiritual universe and
perfect man. God being the only cause,
and man the spiritual image or idea of
God, it is self-evident that man can-
not be imperfect, discordant nor out of
order. Whatever seems discordant is
but the false testimony of the physical
senses and is corrected by the realiza-
tion of Truth.

A correct expression of order, based
upon the true understanding of
Principle, banishes waste, overcomes
neglect, and prevents decay. The
writer recently had an opportunity to
inspect a collection of war relics, just
received by the parents from a son in
active military service. While the col-
lection included many instruments of
destruction, it was most interesting to
observe that changes in thought had
made them serve a peaceful and useful
purpose. Literally spears were turned
into plowshares. Here were shell
cases, the famous "75s," converted
into beautifully engraved vases. Others
became polished jewelry boxes. Car-
tridges were now pencil holders. A
spear was changed into a paper knife,
a hand grenade into a paper weight,
a helmet into a lamp shade. Former
objects of war now add beauty and
utility to the home. In a similar man-
ner the beauty of holiness now shall
permeate all the earth, the dove of
peace return with the olive branch of
assurance, and man is now able to say
in words from the Christian Science
Hymnal (p. 291):

"To earth's remotest border
His mighty power is known;
In beauty, grandeur, order,
His handiwork is shown."

In "Retrospection and Introspec-
tion" (p. 87), Mrs. Eddy writes:
"The poet's line, 'Order is heaven's
first law,' is so eternally true, so
axiomatic, that it has become a tru-
ism; and its wisdom is as obvious
in religion and scholarship as in
astronomy or mathematics," and
"heaven" she defines in the Christian
Science textbook (p. 587) as fol-
lows: "HEAVEN, Harmony; the reign
of Spirit; government by divine Prin-
ciple; spirituality; bliss; the atmos-
phere of Soul." The dawn of peace
means heaven on earth to the millions
who participated in the great war,
according to their understanding of
what heaven is. What is this "heaven"
humanity has for so long time consid-
ered afar off? Did not the Master
declare the "Kingdom of God, or
heaven, to be 'within you'?" Christian
Science elucidates this statement by
explaining heaven to be a state of
consciousness. Peace, joy, mercy,
goodness, being states of conscious-

ness, constitute heaven within us.
Therefore the opposite beliefs such as
war, misery, inhumanity, evil, repre-
sent the "hell" of mortals.

Christian Science teaches that to
obtain and retain an harmonious state
of existence it is necessary to eliminate
from consciousness the false beliefs
which result in discord and strive for
that Mind "which was also in Christ
Jesus"; the Mind which Paul declared
should be in us; the Mind which
guides, directs, sustains and protects
man always and in all ways. Looking
to the eternal cause of all good, man-
kind will find good and all that that
word means in human experience, as a
direct result of the apprehension of
God as expressed through orderly
right thinking. Thus the first law of
heaven, understood as a perfect state
of consciousness, becomes as the poet
has said a law of order. Its dem-
onstration brings "peace on earth,"
makes the world a better place to live
in, and brings to men a better realiza-
tion of the true ideal of God's creating.

Richard Jefferies on
Gilbert White

It is curious that White should have
had an artist's eye for landscape. He
frequently, as he rides along the South
Downs, checks his horse to admire
those very scenes which Turner has
made classic. He thinks them glorious,
as indeed they are. . . . The sym-
pathy he felt with nature enabled
him to see much farther than the
hedges by which he walked, and
brought his mind into parallel lines
with the great painter. . . .
Anyone who desires to see some of
the things that this man saw, if he
have the least inclination for drawing,
cannot do better than fix himself in
some pleasant spot, and work there
in absolute quietness for as many days
as possible. For it is in this quietness
that the invisible becomes visible. The
vacant field gradually grows full of
living things. In the hedges unsus-
pected birds come to the surface of the
green leaf to take breath. Over the
pond brilliantly-colored insects float
to and fro, and the fish that never
seem to move from the dark depths do
move and do come up in sight. Be
very careful not to go too far; keep
round the skirts of home near the
garden, or in the nearest field, else
you will jump over the very best; for
it is a fact that the greatest variety
of information is generally gathered
in a very small compass.—Richard
Jefferies.

The Sunlight Wavers

The sunlight wavers from rock to rock,
And the pied clouds come and go.
And the restless bay, with a flickering
mock,
Quivers back shadow and glow.
—Augusta Webster.

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By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, DEC. 19, 1918

EDITORIALS

"One Big Union"

WHEN, in the summer of 1917, the I. W. W. was declared an illegal organization in Australia, and many of its leaders were prosecuted and imprisoned, no one, who was really acquainted with the labor situation in the Commonwealth, ever supposed that that was the end of the matter. At that time the official Labor Party was engaged in bitter warfare with the Prime Minister. This controversy was, to a very large extent, a personal matter. The Prime Minister, in the opinion of the Labor Party, had proved a traitor to the labor cause, and every week that passed showed that all other aims of the official party were subjugated to the one grand object of bringing about the defeat of Mr. Hughes.

To this end, about eighteen months ago, it may be remembered, a great national strike was organized in Australia. The circumstances are well known. The policy of "go slow" had been carried to such lengths that the output of the various government shops, and generally throughout the country, was rapidly decreasing. Mr. Hughes and his advisers determined to put an end to it. They introduced into the government shops a card system, whereby the output could be gauged and checked. The official Labor Party recognized, at once, that this system would deprive it of a valuable means of controlling the situation, and decided that the card system should be the match thrown into the powder barrel of a general strike already prepared. The engineers of a certain shop suddenly presented the authorities with an ultimatum, in which they were given a choice between withdrawing the card system and a strike within twenty-four hours. Contrary to the engineers' hopes and expectations, the government stood firm. The engineers struck, and were quickly followed by other organizations throughout the country. Still the government stood firm. The strike spread, and all seemed to be going just as the Labor Party desired, when suddenly the federal authorities resorted to the quite unheard-of expedient of issuing an appeal to the country for volunteers. The appeal was, at once, successful. Wherever the strike had reached, volunteers were found. The work of the country was not only fully maintained, but the fact was disclosed that the volunteers produced a greater output than had the regular employees. As a consequence of all this the strike failed; the government's hand was strengthened; vigorous action was taken against the I. W. W.; and the general cleansing of the Augean stables, already referred to, followed.

Theoretically, the I. W. W. had ceased to exist, but, as has been said, those familiar with the situation fully recognized that the incident was by no means closed, and subsequent events showed this to be the case. Within a few months, there began to be discussed throughout the country the question of a new labor organization of vast proportions, which was about to be organized, under the title of the "One Big Union." The project appealed to the imagination, and claimed to indicate a way out of a situation which had reached a deadlock. For years past there had been in Australia two vigorous movements within the labor movement, one which stood for industrial action, pure and simple; for controlling capital by means of strikes and so on; and the other which pinned its faith to political action. The failure of the political wing to bring about the defeat of Mr. Hughes had discredited its policy, and resulted in a great accession of strength to the industrialists. The industrialists saw their opportunity, and, using all the organization of the suppressed I. W. W., commenced a new move by the formation of "One Big Union" to control the whole labor situation and bring about "the destruction of capital."

As the outcome of all this, the "One Big Union" scheme was actually launched in New South Wales a few months ago, and ever since that time the efforts of its promoters have been unceasing to secure the adoption of the scheme in other states, the latest news being to the effect that the Victorian unions have indorsed the proposal. The promoters make no concealment of their aims. They insist that, by means of the new union, they can build up an industrial organization so strong that they will be able, in the words of one of the prime movers, "to make repeated assaults upon the citadel of capitalism, choosing our own time and our own battlefields, culminating in one gigantic struggle between the organized forces of capital and labor, when, if successful, we will be able to take control of industry and establish a socialist commonwealth."

So the issue is defined. There is nothing new about it. The movement represents the same tyranny of a pseudo-democracy with which Russia, during the last two years, has made the world all too familiar. The world, however, is slowly but surely finding this movement out. When, recently, the Estonians sent to the Allies an appeal against the outrageous actions of the Bolsheviks, the petitioners insisted that Russian Bolshevism and Prussian Junkerism were children of the same spirit of violence, tyranny, and perjury. "Democracy," they said, "can no more live side by side with Bolshevism than with Prussian Junkerism." That declaration goes straight to the root of the whole matter, for there is nothing to choose between the autocracy which would "grind the face of the poor" and the autocracy which would grind the face of all, rich and poor alike, who refuse to submit to its decrees, just or unjust. The world today is a world of truer thinking than that of four years ago. Mists have cleared away, and the commission of fraud in any direction is immeasurably more difficult than it used to be. Old evils can no longer trick themselves out in some new disguise and hope to pass as new virtues. Men are less deceived by appearances; more prone to demand facts. And so, when it comes to a question of autocracy, they begin to see much more clearly than ever before that it is not a political system, but a state of mind,

and that it may find expression for itself in every walk of life, and in every human activity, where the desire to dominate and to compel conformity is present. Bolshevism, Prussian Junkerism, One-Big-Unionism, or any other ism which trespasses on the inalienable rights of man, is not democracy, and can find no place in that new order toward which the world is inevitably shaping its course.

President Wilson and the Pope

NOTWITHSTANDING the plight of Germany, which had fervently followed and religiously trusted in the cult for more than half a century, there are still considerable groups of people who believe that, by persistently willing to do a certain thing, and by constantly striving to impress their will upon the thoughts of others, they can eventually accomplish their purpose. The will to do has been Germany's loadstone, and the rock upon which German imperialism has gone to smash, but that fact is apparently not deterring the groups referred to from attempting to force upon President Wilson a conference with Pope Benedict whether the President wants one or not.

If it were possible to separate the desire of these people, in their effort to bring about a presidential-papal conference, from the ulterior effect of involving the Chief Magistrate of the United States in politico-religious affairs which are purely Italian on the one side and purely sectarian on the other—that is to say, if the purpose behind the undertaking were simply that of bringing two distinguished men together, that each might pay ordinary special respects to the other—the matter for consideration would be far different from that of the present. But Mr. Wilson is in Europe not merely as a distinguished man; he is there as President of the United States; and it is purposed, and publicly announced, by those who are working to bring about the meeting, that the conference sought would be principally sectarian and political in character.

President Wilson's mission to Europe, as the people of the United States and of the allied nations understand its meaning, is for other purposes than interfering in the internal affairs, or acting as an intermediary in the home disputes, of any nation. Practically the same reason which bars him from taking up the controversy between Protestant and Roman Catholic Ireland should, and doubtless will, prevent him from taking up the controversy between the Quirinal and the Vatican. Both controversies are of long standing; both are, to a great degree, of local or national origin; neither can be settled, or helped, by outside meddling; it would be folly for an American President to involve himself or his country in either dispute.

Through repetition of evidently groundless announcements, the groups that are trying to precipitate a religious-political conference between the President and the Pope apparently hope to bring the thought of the public into such a condition that it will come to expect such a meeting as a matter of course. Daily there have been variations in the reports on the subject. Correspondents in touch with the movement have been sending supposed details of the program to be followed. Among the latest of these is a statement to the effect that the President will call at the Vatican and confer with the Pope on the dispute between the Roman Catholic Church and the Government of Italy, after which the Papal Secretary of State will make a return call on the President, since the Pope "cannot" leave the Vatican grounds. This very statement, simple as it may appear, is of a sort to be most offensive to the Quirinal. There is no reason why the Pope cannot leave the Vatican grounds at any time; as a matter of fact, not the slightest restraint is placed upon his movements by the Italian authorities.

It does not appear to be possible, at this time, to eliminate sectarianism and politics from any interview which might take place between the President and the Pope, and, since this is the case, from the point of view of a people which recognizes no connection between church and state, and which, under the terms of its national constitution, can never be brought to the recognition of an alliance between them, no such interview should take place.

Temperance Work in Ulster

THE announcement made by the president of the Ulster Temperance Council, which recently held its annual meeting at Belfast, to the effect that, largely as a result of the campaign organized by the council, Ulster was undoubtedly in favor of prohibition, is particularly welcome reading. The Ulster Temperance Council, which takes for its motto, "Total Abstinence for the Individual and Total Prohibition for the State," has, for some time past, been carrying on excellent work in the Province, on a most broad-minded basis. Its aim is to gather together into one working body all the provincial movements in favor of temperance, not necessarily interfering with their separate organizations, but aiming to secure that unity of action without which the best results cannot be obtained. As was stated at the great meeting of the council held in Londonderry, last March, "Ulster demands the right to say whether it desires to have the liquor traffic continued, curtailed, or wiped out altogether," and so, whilst the ultimate aim of the council is, of course, total prohibition, it holds it as part of its policy to indorse and encourage every movement having for its object the lessening of the evils of the liquor traffic, always provided that these movements are fully in line with the attainment of the ultimate purpose.

Anyone who is familiar with conditions in Ulster, particularly in the large cities, must recognize how urgently needed is the work of such a council. The abuse of liquor may not be greater in Belfast, for instance, than in many other cities in other parts of the United Kingdom, but in Belfast, and practically everywhere throughout Ulster, the liquor traffic is peculiarly parasitic on the life of the community, as it is almost entirely in the hands of the Nationalist element. In the case of those curious "two cities," the Roman Catholic and the Protestant districts of Belfast, practically the only Roman Catholics in the Protestant section are the

publicans, and conditions much the same are to be found throughout the province. There is, indeed, amongst the Irish Protestants, a steady growth of the opinion that the liquor business is frankly disreputable. There is a tendency amongst Protestants to dissociate themselves from it, and those who understand the position cannot fail to recognize that the deepening of this sense concerning the whole liquor traffic is one of the most important weapons which can be used against it.

The campaign, of course, must be carried further than this, and there must be recognition of the utter impossibility of admitting the right to existence of the liquor traffic in any shape or form. On this question there can be no compromise, and it was for this reason that the speech made at Belfast, the other day, by Mr. William Coote, member of Parliament for South Tyrone, was so particularly welcome, for Mr. Coote recognized the importance of having done with the liquor traffic, root and branch. Until religious bodies, he said in effect, were prepared to have done with the whole liquor business, the politicians would simply laugh at them. If they were in earnest they would shun the brewers' gold, and would see to it that the men engaged in the liquor traffic did not hold honored offices in their churches. The day was coming, he insisted, when the liquor traffic would be ended, because it represented tyranny and dishonor. It is quite evident from such statements as these, and from the indorsement they receive from that organization, that the Ulster Temperance Council is getting down to fundamentals in its struggle against the liquor traffic, and the ultimate result of its efforts is never, of course, for a moment in doubt.

Multiplex Telephony

ALMOST from the beginning of commercial electric telegraphy, the question of economy in construction by an increase of the capacity of each line for the carrying of messages has enlisted the attention of inventors. More than sixty years ago a Boston man named Farmer, who had given some study to the subject, made a successful experiment on the municipal wires. His apparatus for the accomplishment of the purpose in view was, however, complicated and unreliable, and the accomplishment failed of practical value.

A Frenchman named Meyer, twenty years later, took up the matter and exhibited an apparatus, constructed from the Farmer design, which proved capable of transmitting four simultaneous communications, but likewise lacked practicability. Meanwhile, other inventors were actively engaged on the problem; among them Gintl, an Austrian, and Frischen, a Hanoverian. Farmer had come back to the task, and almost succeeded in devising a practical multiplex scheme. A little later another Boston man, named Stearns, succeeded in bringing the Frischen method nearer the point desired. In fact, it was Stearns who introduced the famous "duplex," an improvement which was immediately adopted in all telegraphic services, first in the United States, and then in Europe.

This was in the early seventies, and the "crack" telegraphers in the big offices strove for the distinction of being put on the "dupe" key. At about the same time, people in the inner circles of telegraphy were beginning to hear a great deal about a quiet but extremely hard-working little man named Edison, who had invented a lot of marvelous devices, and who was expected to invent many more. This expectation was soon partly realized in the announcement that he had devised a new method of simultaneous transmission, which had been combined with the Stearns method, thus forming a quadruplex system. From this moment the fame of the "dupe" faded in the telegraph room, and the "quad" became the wire that every operator, expert or "plug," hoped some day to "work." With the installation of the quadruplex, by which four messages could be transmitted simultaneously each way, the saving in construction became enormous, but, with the improvement in transmission facilities, the telegraph business grew until, as everybody knows, the question of providing overhead space for the multiplying wires became a serious one in every considerable community. Economies were effected in various methods of automatic sending and receiving, but the wire problem meanwhile became still more complicated and difficult of solution through the introduction of the telephone. When the overhead tangle became too great in business centers, temporary relief was found by establishing trunk cables and putting them into conduits. Later the hope has been prevalent that the wireless system would come into such general use as eventually to relieve the eye of all poles and wires, even in the suburbs and along country lanes.

But invention, nevertheless, is still progressing along old lines; that is to say, not toward the elimination of the wires, but toward the more economical use of them. In a report recently made by Theodore N. Vail to Postmaster-General Burleson, the president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company tells of the invention and perfection of a multiplex telephone and telegraph device which makes it possible to carry on five different conversations simultaneously over a single circuit, while such a circuit may be made available for forty simultaneous telegraph messages. Thus the ordinary Bell circuit of the present day might, if it were deemed desirable, be used for the transaction of quite a neat little business in telephony and telegraphy. But the cost of the apparatus for quintupling the power of the single circuit is so great that it will not pay to install it save on long-distance lines. Here is where the great saving in construction will come in. A multiplex line is now in successful operation between Baltimore and Pittsburgh; there is no reason why the capacity of all wires between widely separated points in the country, or on the continent, should not be increased fivefold.

The effect of the new invention upon toll rates, it is said, by the authorities on the subject, will be gradual. There will, of course, be a large initial expenditure upon new apparatus, and adjustment downward of scales of charges in public utility service has always been, so far as users are concerned, a tedious process. But it so happens that this great saving device has come along almost simultaneously with the proposal to place all wires in the

United States in government control permanently. If this shall be definitely determined upon, the public should not have to wait so long as might otherwise be the case for a fair share in the saving.

Notes and Comments

WILLIAM GIBBS McADOO has retired from the secretaryship of the Treasury, salary, \$12,000, but continues until Jan. 1 as Director-General of Railroads, salary, nothing. It is a slander to say that republics are ungrateful, but it is doing them no injustice to say that republics are sometimes very forgetful. This is seen as plainly in the case of Mr. McAdoo as in the case of the soldier returning from the war zone, who is landed in an Atlantic port without a dollar in his pocket.

It is noted in the news that a four-ton truck has carried 150 crates of eggs from southern New Jersey to Philadelphia without cracking a shell. This is just an incident in a tremendous transportation industry over the highways which has been built up as a result of wartime conditions, but which seems likely to expand rather than diminish now that the war is over. This mode of transportation has one admirable aspect that is often overlooked. With so many motor trucks on the roads, it has become necessary to keep all important highways open to traffic the winter through. That makes it easier for the farmer to get to town with his produce, which makes more business for local merchants, which, in turn, makes greater need for motor trucks to haul their goods. Open highways have become a necessity to business, a boon to private motorists, and a blessing to farmers.

AMERICAN farmers are asking for potash in greatly increased amounts. Much more is being produced at home than ever before, but not nearly enough. Germany has a big surplus, if reports are true. In the light of these facts, it is not strange that the farm papers are asking, as a pertinent question, why Germany should not pay some considerable part of the indemnity to be demanded from her in potash salts. Potash will be more acceptable than cash, and perhaps easier to obtain just now.

A NECESSARY has been discovered that has not materially gone up in price during the last century: in fact, the householder now gets much more of it for his money. In 1815, says Dr. Walton Clark, president of the Franklin Institute, the average American family spent about \$22 a year for sperm oil and candles, and this sum purchased about 9000 candle-power hours of illumination. Nowadays a thrifty family can obtain about twenty times as much light and pay about \$15 a year for gas, or, it can pay about \$15 a year for electricity and get about thirteen times as much light. It has been estimated that the average family in an American city pays about \$24 a year for electricity and gets about 240,000 candle-power hours. This is comforting, as also is the reflection that people living in the '60s, '70s, and '80s experienced a temporary high cost of illumination, and rejoiced exceedingly when the price of kerosene dropped to "only" twenty-two cents a gallon.

ONE-HUNDRED AND FOUR YEARS ago, at this season, the War of 1812 was practically over. Peace was signed, at Ghent, on the evening of Dec. 24, 1814; and then things moved fast, according to existing standards. On Dec. 26, one of the American secretaries left Ghent for London, and on Jan. 2, 1815, he left England for New York, where he arrived some time in February, and his news was immediately delivered to the citizens by printed handbills. Other cities, however, had to remain in ignorance during the time it would take a fast rider to urge his galloping horse over the roads between them and New York. The telegraph was not yet invented, although Joseph Glanvil, a Seventeenth Century preacher with an interest in the possibilities of invention, had told the Royal Society that "to confer, at the distance of the Indies, by sympathetic conveyances, may be as usual to future times as to us in literary correspondence." Glanvil, by the way, also told the Royal Society that "to those who come after us, it may be as ordinary to buy a pair of wings to fly into the remotest regions, as now a pair of boots to ride a journey."

THE voluntary and cheerful relinquishment by Finley Peter Dunne, Payne Whitney, and Francis P. Garvan of all right and title that may have been legally theirs under the terms of an instrument involving a very large sum of money, because of their common conviction that another possessed a moral title to the bequest, may be regarded in the light of a surface indication of the underlying conscience of the times. This instance of revulsion from the theory that one is entitled to anything and everything he may legally become possessed of is conspicuous, but not isolated. There are many signs going to show that equity is getting the upper hand in shaping the acts as well as the opinions of men. The letter of the law is no longer sufficient to put the scruples of honest men at ease.

CONCERNING the case of Finley Peter Dunne in particular, students of the philosophy which he has given to a smiling and yet inwardly meditative world, through the medium of "Mr. Dooley," will be much pleased to find that he practices what he preaches. One can readily imagine "Mr. Dooley" commending the act of the man who has helped to give him fame and standing among upright people. In projecting the Dooley philosophy, Mr. Dunne set some exalted standards, little thinking, perhaps, that some day his own conduct would be measured by them. It has been so measured, and there is, among his readers, no small satisfaction that "Mr. Dooley" will not be called upon to "blush with shame," but rather to glow with pride, if he should talk over the affair with "Mr. Hinnessy."

THE question may not be so important as some others which are awaiting solution, but a great many American mothers are wondering if their boys will continue to ask for home-knitted socks after they come back from France.